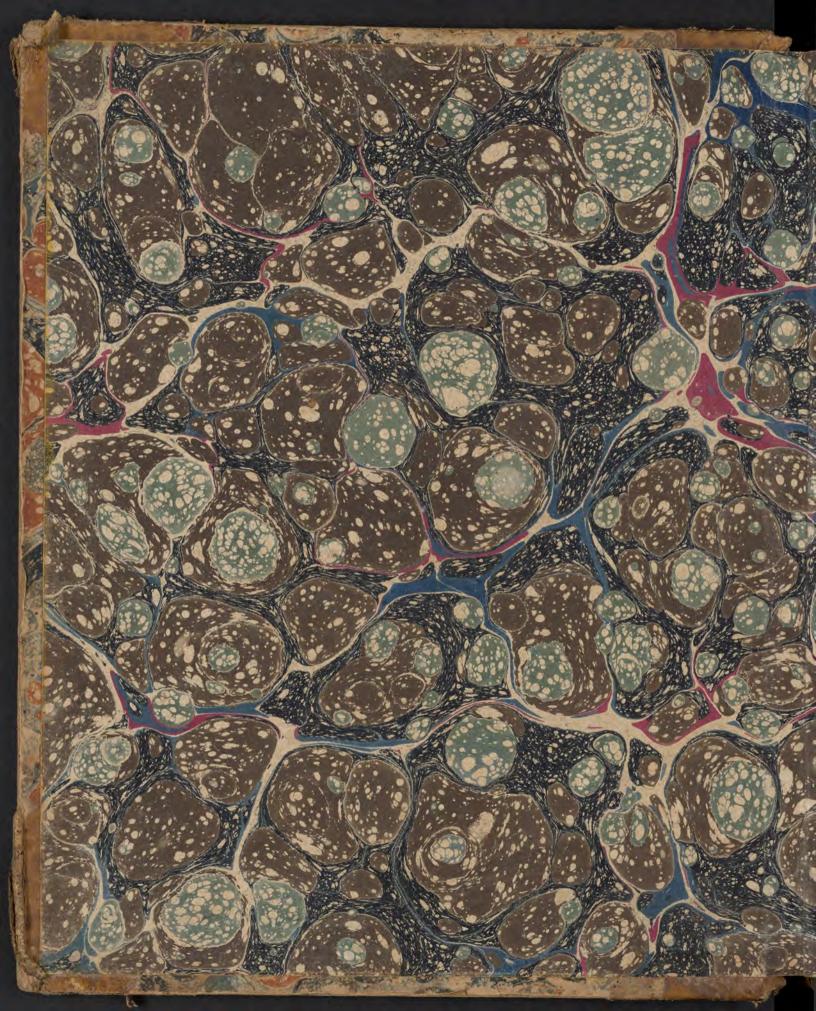
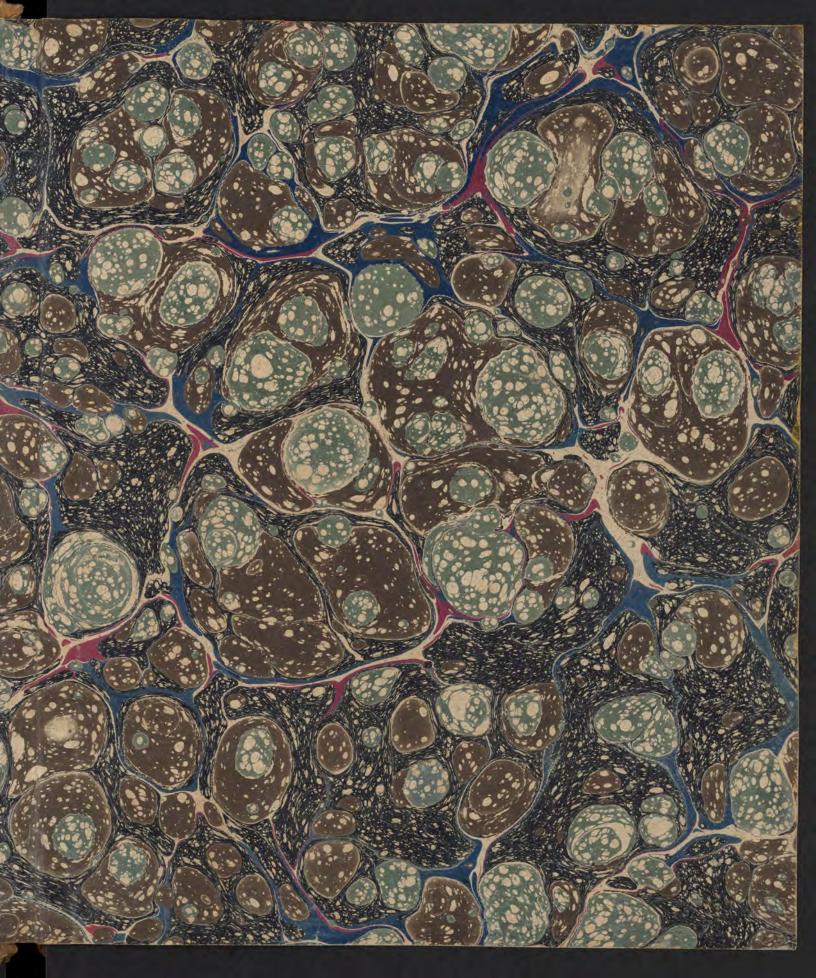
CHAPMANS LECTURES





"Gen, B. Dong Dad' reserved on Motor Paum in 1850.

- George Douglas . m.D. George Douglass George Dauglass M.D. Notes on Chapman &

Classification of Diseases

1st Circulatory System consisting of the Heart & Bloodwefsels

2 Digestive System chrefly of the Alimentary Canal

3 Rispiratory System Pulmonary Organs & their appendages

4thy Alsorbenti System Lacteals and Lymphatics

5th Secretory System consisting of the Glands

6th Sensitive System Consisting of the Glands

6th Muscular System Muscles Tendons & appinal marrow

7th Muscular System Muscles Tendons & appmenous

8th Cataneous System External covering of the Body

9th Officous System — Bones & appendages

10th Seneratives ystem - Genetal apparatus of both Sexes.

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Res

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1.

Clas 2 nemosis. DISPHIPS LA o Order second Adynamia. This is a disease of very or dinary occurrence & is sometimes exceedingly difficult in its management. Of the history of a complaint so familian to you all & so well described by most authors, who have written on the subject, it will be une ees_ I any for me to enter into menute details. The most common symptoms are tender nep of the stomach, nause al vorniting, Jured tongue, fated breath, some erichations, acidity, cardialgia, shaten of the muscular filre, a gnawn frais. especially when the stomaches empty, a sense of constriction about the throat hyrosis, constipation of the bowels a occasional duluess or paleness of the face languor & dejection of Therits & veregular disturbed sleep . These are the most order nay symptem of dyspepsia, small pulse & sometimes anomalous affections occur as a cute pain in the breast or side resembling that of hulm many consump tron, pain in the head & no little perversion or disease of vision, as regardsthe com plaint of the Eyes the case is sometimes of an extraordinary nature, two as I have seen herverted vision oce assoned by the desorder of the stomach I have also seen inven ted Vision, double Vision & in one instance of have witnessed Complete Blindress anying from a gastric affection, in the last case the hatient was seized with violent Shasms of the stomach & during the continuous er of these his vision remained herfectly natural, but when the spasms subsided perfect blindness come on which again departed on the occurrence of the hour in the stormach thus the two of fection, alternated for 24 hours. Two or three in stances have been observed of a Omilar Rind by practitioners of this city, they were all cured by doing away the gastric affection (cases are recorded of amarios is having been produced from the Jame causes, Vertigo & alpitations of the heart occur in this disease. The latter Symptom & sometimes uses to such a height as to lead to the supposition that the heart is diseased. I had a Lady under my care from I. Carolina who wasthoughtly the physicians of that place to labor under one en in of the aarto, so violent were the halfitations that I could see the bed clothes moved by them. The came to Philadelphic to consult me on her case. I soon ascertained that the symptom , came from the stomach By directing my my remedies accordingly effected a cure. The appetite is no talways affected nor the powers of digestion injuied on the contrary both of their are sometimes good & occasionally the patient feels ever a Stronger desne for Good chat when the stomach is on a natural State. The appetite is not empequently definavedly solicity

na Stimulus, ilio effluxus i Isocrates.

tankering with me dicing very eigunion in this complaint

in other instances we have the enouge in plainmation

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the articles the most disagreeable & in digestible suck as Chalk, Lime, unripe puite The disease when protracted requestly affects the minds produces Hypochondiuss The Causes of Dyspepsia are duck as not directly on the stomach or Juck as wet on it through the intervention of the general System. Umong the first is an includ gence in of cesser lating & drinking, or the articles of improper deet being used, as Stronge a a Coffee ticed, Spirituous lequors, exclaime vegetable food especially if flatulent & good animal substances. The practice of taking certain me dicine, is also apt to induce the complaint Emetic I frequently repeated are highly mymions & till more so is the habitual ase of Opening Tobacco, dwillentime to day that one half of the case of Dy speps in are produced by the intemperate use of this bane ful articles Tobacco. The use of Saline articles & especially nitre with a vethe effect of producing the desease. Those causes which act throught me deum of the general system as sedentary habits, intense mental application to any business within doord, grief, anxiety & other distressing emotions of the minds inordinate venery, suppression of the from exposure to cold & almost always It abitual coldness of the feet. These are the chief causes, I dispathic Dys/upsia. But I metimesthe confluent is occasioned by desease in the Liver, Spleen, Paneres & Uterus owing to the sympathetic connection between these organs the stomas Ichurus of the My loves or Chronic Inflammation of any of the Viscera, will cause L'yspepsia I grection, shew the stoma chevlenged, relaxed, chronic inflam mation in drunk and the Stomach is smooth, the rigce destroyed, the Tylong in a Schirons State & TREATMENT. Corpersedly there are few disorders more emborrafsing to the practitioner than the case before is, much of the difficulty undoubtedly arises from the number & diversity of the gastricaffections, no twood which are precisely similar or den and the same treatment, althat can be expected from me, is that I should horntout the hractice of plecable to the large number of cases. as the disease usually presents itself, the first in discation is to cleanse the stomach with an esne tic, as well to remove the crudities which may have collected as to prepare the way for the administration of other reme dies. I pecaci is commonly preferreds. It is Dufficiently active & at the I greetime exerts a permanent influence on the disease, to be efficient however it must be a driver tred more than once, whenever indeed a cids or other crudities rapidly accumulate, so as not be un oved by the remedies which I shall here a few harticularly mention. Emetics deem to be always

Phoebart me a dis I'des do vey wells Adjafatida & Aloes a commended. Inf. Bash & Orige hell - with the defension

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indicated. Co-operating in the same design, mild purges or laxatives may prove service able here however some descrimination is required. All saline articles as well as drastic/unges should be avoided. The barbis an exception to this & may be employed with advantage in Dyspepsia. To this it is adapted on ac court of the tode, which it imparts to the alimentary canal & is objection able on by on account of the tendency to constipation it leaves behind, but this hoperty Is greatly counteracted, by combining with it, a little Magnesia, Ca Sapo Castel: Thelay ative with which I am most pleased is Late: Julph! with magne (al: in h.e. two tea spoonsful of which compound to be given in a little new mulk going to bed. It is the most certain of all the mild day atives & is by faithe best cold cutated to overcome the habit of costiveness. But when the medicine is affensive to the stornach & very disagreeable to the patient, le are out the July - Elet the Magnesiabe taken alone or in combination with Cretappt, or Jest. Ost: pft. The two articles affer very little in chemical composition, but considerably as respects their medical virtues. Cither of these hreparations are suited to this case when connected with costiveness & when there is considerable activity of the Stomach. The condition of the alimentary canal having thus been rectified, we are next to resort to the ise of toniome dicines. these immensely numerous as they are have all been tried & with various Success Many of the Vegetable betters especially, Gertian, Columbo, Duassia, Hopo & S. Dark have been highly re commended, the last article at one hand had no little reputation in this case, but it is now me, ch less employed than the others. It is as commonly prescribed in decretion or infusion with the addition of some aromatic to give it a pleasant taste & regider it acceptable to the stomach. Determining from my our experience in this article in Dys pepsia, I cannot recommendit, much has been Jaid of it & strong as are the attestations in its favour, still repeat that dearnot speak of it in terms of praise Hops Luassiciane the best, both of them I have employed with good advantage The Hop is best suited to those cases which occur in drunkards The Quads a maybe given in the form of pells or infusion, the hop in tinature or In fusion. Of late ansxtract of duassia has been made, but no made of giving it is comparable withthat of infusion. Hops have been recently much em ployed had are recedingly obstinate ase in which the infusion of this article taken in doses of a Vine glass full 3or 4 times a day, hoved of edsertial advantage 1. K 1 6 t 2

after all however the miner ab tonics display the greatest hower over this gastrie affectiones / wei ally the preparations of Iron. Of the Chaly beates there are Do many that a great atitude of choice is allowed, the one generally engline is the Carbonate. The dose is 10 or 15 grs with 4 or 5 grs Genger 4 or 5 time, a day When Constipation exists a few gro Rheibarb may be added to the mixture Carb of Iron is to be employed in the shape of Chaly be ate Ivrue, a formula of this Kind is to be found in the dispensatories, but I prefer the following. Cost. Ferri Zifs Digere S. A.

Rad. Gention: Contras: Zifs Shalf a wine glass Guletabegiver.

Vin: Oporto Oii) three or four time, a day This is a Very me at preparation & answers exceedingly well increases of Indigestion but still I am inclined to prefer the Julph: Ferri, is the neatest & most efficacion of all the Chaly beates. It is frequently administered in the form of hills of 2 n 3 grs lach 2 or 3 of which may be given 3 or 4 times and ay. The Thosphas. Ferri & the Junet: Mun: Ferri are also employed in this case. Us I have laid down such is the best me de of managing the most simple cases of Dyspepsia, but asso evated with the disease we often meet with certain affections which so mo diffy the com plaintaste demand a new & different mode of practice, Um ong these symptons a very painful & distressing one Cardialgia arises from these collections of a end matter in the stomach to which formerly alluded. It will not always do to repeat emetics in this case, but happily we haves everal other remedies, to which we can resort. The Lime water & melks is a most exceller threscouption in mildeases & of the same nature are the alkalies & absorbent me dicines, among which the Test. Ost. or mag nest al. are to be preferred. Either of the alkalies will answer very well & when the logi table al tali is employed the following is anexcellent formula Dy Gum. arab: 711 Cart: Potas: vol Goda 3 i
Tinct: Opii MXXX Agua Ziv) stances may require. a tablespoonful may be given as often as curum This is a very pleasant highly serviceable mixture but the Carl: amnow with before to answer Still better. It may be adminstered in the shape offills a Com. Vol. Julep or of

a qua ammon & Cal. Magnesia, a teaspoonfulofeach with a little cinn amon water. But of all the reme dies with which I am acquainte of when this exas An equantity of acid is generated in the stomach) the best is a very tropular one made of Hickory asher & Soot, it was this which oure de Dr. Physick of this / ainful condition of the Itoma ch, after all the remedies usually employed had totally Failed. Why a preparation which seems to contain no other active ingredient than the Vegitable alkalishould be more efficacions than the pure potash we'as chemists are unable to decide. This is one of the many instances where the hide of heactice must bend to positive fact. The following is the mode of preparing it Vake of Hickory ashes I quant, to this add & Table spoonsful of clean Doot & of boiling water I Gallow, when this mix ture becomes cool, decant it for use, The dose is half a wine glass full derecal time, a day. This remedy is precedingly hopwhar in this city not only among the poorer classes, but the most respectable reg. uland due ated physicians also. among the dercongements of stomach which prequent by attend the disease unde question consideration not the least distressing is Violent spasm of the stomach denominated & astrodynia. This is generally relieved by the remedies already detailed through it is sometimes needs any to prescribe oping The, Musk This Turpentine or some other antispasmodies or we may distend the Itomach with warm water or give Imall quantities of hot water To give ease at the moment Trum is the best remedy, but when the complaint often recurd thill be right to apply a blister over the spig astrium. This is an useful remedy as well in the common as the acute affections of the Stomach perhaps it is known to you that the OX. Bismuth. allow acquired great reputation in the treatment of this effection Iti, now 20 or 30 years since it was originally recommended by Mr. adding General in Switzerland who bore strong testimony in its favour but on account of some inpurious effects which redulte a from to a prous an use of the article procetioners were discouraged from using it but but within the last Bort years its use has been revived more particularly indondow Whe attestations of M. & Kmany other practitioners are decidedly in favour of it. The medicine also has been extensively en played in all the large cities of this country, harticularly in Boston. I do nothing that it has been used to generally in this city. The evidence of its efficacy in this opasmo. Are affection of this stomach is derived from foreign foruces but dof evas dan judge from my own experience It that of the practitioners in Thelada I am not disposed to consider it as a remedy of very great powers. The eases in which I have used it are numerous what l u

ever trassed its effects still oftener in the practice of others but the result of the whole is not in its favour. The European practitioners however & those of New York & particularly those of Doston give a very different result. The dose is 5 or 10 grs combined with 10 a 20gs Gum arabies taken in a pellor powder every morning, noon & night, There is a me dieine, the utility of whicho am disposed highly to appreciate in the treatment of Gastrodynia, allude to the Hiera Sicia, This is a combination of aloes and Canella alba. The Tincture is given in the dose of Zi or more at a time. His worthy of your notice. The Vol; Tinet: Guaiac: in doses of half a wine glassfull is useful also, The Ol: Tereb: dose 30 to 60 gtts. Strange as it may appear New milk has been found effectual. The Tyrosisis another affection harticularly deserving our notice. This is on extra ordinary disease to some portions of the world it is an demial spreading over the whole population of the country It is found more particularly in Ineland Norway Wive der the neighbouring territories. It prevails in the highlands of Cottand the western harts of the U.S. are I aid not to be exempt from the desense. By Linnaus it is stated that the disease in the N. of Europe is caused by the excessive Lexclusive consumption dried & smoked meats & that it is cured by a change of diet, this statement is probably correct this is probably the case in the western tates. as far as an able to judge By rodes seems in general to arise from meagre & penurous diet, but this is not uniformly the fact I have met withit among the wealthy & buxurious. It sometimes makes its appearance without any obvious cause Though more generally it may be traced in the practice of this country, to exceed sive lating & drinking. Distention of the stomach in any way predisposes to the diseases hence those to he indulge in the absurd mactice of drinking large quantities of water are subject to it. The affection of which we are speaking has been attributed to a diseased action of the han creas havitiated Il cretion. In the treatment of Lyros is when the discharge is copious, commence with an emetic, most of the remedies already mentioned will be found being ceal more particularly Lime water & milk & the alkalies. Much has also been aid of the utility of Opeum in this case by many writers, it is highly recommended by Cullen who is a lways penerious in his praises, of the articles of the Mat: Med: So that when he days any thing in favour of a remedy, his reports are entitled to great attention. I am not prepared to say a great deal in favour of Opium, it undoubtedly halleates the symptoms & most generally relieves the spasmodic affection which preceds the deskare of water, but in my hands it has never made any permanent & alutary in medsion on the disease. Emetics are undoubtedly among the most important remedies

in Water Brash, They releive the stom a ch of the watery accumulations & by ma King a strong in pression, change the morbid a ction into one more healthy, Cases of Byros is now & then yield to a single emetic, though in alonger number at i, ne ceds any to refre at it several times. Often this remedy the most important in the the disease before us is the Ol: Sucini: it should be given in the dode of 15 or 20 drops muxed with sugar & dissolved in a little water. Cl. Tereb: the antocids & Jacch: Sat! have been used & are all in portant. But Dyspepsia whether in its impleform or combined with any of the affections just mentioned is sometimes ex-Ceedingly unmanage able & cannot be releived by the reme dies just mentioned. In maky of these intractable cased there is no organic oryung of the stomach or any hart of the Chylopoietic Viscera, the diseaso is keptup by long confined habit Kis only relieved by some measure calculated to subvert the existing state of things. To meet this indication no remedy is Do well suited as Mercury. But in the employment of this article, we must use some degree of discretion of we unge it to any extent, or put the patient under its effects promptly a use a very large quantity of the article we shall derive little a drantage. But if we are content with minute dosed gradually instructing it into the system we shall obtain its alterative or revolution any effect & thus substitute a he althy in the pleace of the by isting morbid action. There is some choice in the preparations of mercury, the best is undoubtedly the blue hill. From 3 to 5 greeney other night and workit offin the morning with some mild laxative, Considering the desease as arising from a Vitiatedo or deficiency of the Gastricjina, some writers have proposed to administer the gastrickiquor of other unimals. I may recommend the practice or the authority of Richler & other German authors but it is my part to tell you that have tried it several times without experiencing any striking effect from it, with the same view it has been a drised to administer the bile of brute animal, I have used it & thought proved a good laxative, stim ulating the peristaltic motion of the bowels & thus obviolity costweres, yet do not know that further a do antage was derived from it. This is all have to vay of the ordinary cases of Dyshepsia & the more distinguished ymptoms. But to complete my account I will go on to treat of the less common formy of the disease among there is one I have pequently met with, thought was not aware until lately thatithed been described by any one. The Case to which a llude defend, upon a Species of Chronie Inflummetion of the toma es &i very aft to occur in those who

& Topical alleding with leaches are on made by Drondrais lowest hopolole dut the practice of the above physician

are addicted to andert Spirits, so much so in deed is this the case, that one penode was disposed to think it was uniformly occasioned by debanchery & intemperance but having long since met with it in persons of habits the most regular. I noton ger litertain Such an impression. The case is distinguished from the ordinary forms of Dyspepsia by a Strong Sensation of head Henderness of the spigastrium, a pulse hard chorded & very quick. Besides these symptom, there is I diminutive fever Hebrealog some writers) often ac companied withhecties offusion of the face a hland dry cough & Somewasting of the flish The case has so many symptoms of the incipient stage of Tubercular Consump two that it might readily be correported with the i disease By D. Thelip a species of wordumption which he calls gastric consumption is described which answerseka etty to the disease under consider a tion, but he does not seem to be aware of its nature. as might be supposed from the nature of the cases V.S. is an efsential remedy bearing in mind the peculiaritie, of the hulse in Gastive affections, we must not withold the Lancet in this or any other case of viscoral inflammation, because it is not clearly & distinctly indicated but in the case be fore us, as in all emonicioflammations Imaletrepe atetolectings are infining by better than the more copious as auxiliary to the Lancet, gentle Voniting is highly beneficial & afterwards small doses of specacion (no mall as not to occasion nausea). This medicine seems to a ct as an alterative, changing the condition of the Stomack until it ultimately restores it to its natural healthy condition This is no new practice by Dr. Auberton it was re commended in Dyspepsia 30 years I in ce. It has since been tried & approved by the most eminent practitioner but the cases in which ist has been adopted, have not been exactly pointed out as yet I have never employed it except in chronic inflammation which I have pist described there I have found it beneficial. If specacfails it will be advisor ble to resort to a moderate salivation. The remedies hit her to enumerated are calcufated to meet the indications of dispathic Dyspepsia But there is a secondary affection of the stom a charising from the sympathy between that organ & the atdominal Viscer or other parts. Cases of the, Kind are Very common Kespecially such as depend on Hepatic der angement, but as the cure of this species of Dyspepsia dehends whom the cur of the primary disease, I shall now enter into any detail, whom the subject. It will be enough for the present merely to mention that offer cury & ellineral acid are the of plopriate remedies under buch circumstances. Extract of

Dandelion in doses of 10 or 12 grs is said to have proved beneficial. Occasionally we are called to encountercases of Dyspepsia accidentally arising from the employment of spirituous liquors. There are marked by extreme debility nau. dead vomiting, great flatulence los of apetite. If any aliment is taken it is rejected immediately or imperfectly digested, such a state of system may be Oud denly induced & this ease may be quickly removed by the use of moder ately Stimulating drinks, open Kor de al nouristiment. But we may meet with it as a consequence of long continuance shabitual intemperance & under such circumstance, it is more difficult of cine. Diffrections revealts us much organic injury to the stormach & other Viscera. The internal surface of the stomach is I mooth glass like & holished, the irregularities of the villous cont having been absorbed from the constant irritation which was applied to the months of the absorbents. The treatment conjusts in palliating the more urgent symptoms as gastuc irritation, Voniting, the severe speams which attend distress the patient many of the remedies before mentioned are also applicable leve, But though they produce I ome good effect yet the more active dimulants are demanded In ch as Opium. Curb. armon: Musk, Jule p, Garlic, ascefatida, Hops, Cordial dyinks and nourishing diet, must also be allowed is y the use of antispasmodics the newous system recovers its tone & health but a permanent cure is onlyte be effected by a complete reformation in the habits of the individuals & after the Strenght has been somewhat recruited by the use of such medicines as are calcula te d'un remove visceral diseale. Little however willour medicines availus ontes or any other form of Dyspepsia unless we attend to the diet & other awxiliary means as the stomach is the feet of the disk ase & the recept a cle of food, nothing need be Said to enforce on you the necessity of employing such aliment as is least offensive to that organs reguines the Hightest exercese of its digestive powers in its criffles & disn dered state. Compared with all others, a milk diet inevery case is to be preferred. We may by this means often effect a cure whenevery other course of treatment fails. That milk however may prove effectual, the patient must live & clusively on it, even bread being searchy allowed in those instances, where there is great irritation of the stomach It must be taken pequently through the day & is best when taken from the cow. This diet is applicable both to the simple folms of Indigestion to those that are complicated with other affections of as Fastoodynia, Landialgian alpitations, Pyros is It is admitted on alleady that no diet is better suited to cash of water bratheth an Milk . In Cardialgia et is also

Black Lea allowed

confessedly advantageous, I have likewise Seen it serviceable in Gastrodypie, I indeed deems to be possessed of some very extra ordinary howers over spasmodie affect tions of the stom ach! a love than once I have known it to releive violent spasms of the Stomach from retrocedent gout & also from flatulent cholics. The late Col. Williams of the Engineer Corps was the victim of Retrocedent Yout, he found nothing so effectual inrelieving the pain as large draughts of New Brill. The Same effect was produced in the case of the late A V. Dallas. The former was ultimately cured by the long use of milk. I could enumerate a great number of instances illustration of the practice sits advantages it is objected to a milk diet that it does not a gree with all persons. That dioxprenais un favourable to its employment do sometimes exist cannot deny But cases are ex tremely rare so much so that I have searcely ever met with one of the kind of tisalso Objected to the Milk diet that it curdles on the Stomach & is Sometimes speedily re jected. But this will not be a dranced against the practice I aim contending for if it is considered that in the progress of healthy digestion the first step is to co-a gulatethe milk, when it has been received into the stomach The fact is that though it may disagree with some persons at first be rejected yet by persisting in its use for 2 n3 years it will afterwards be retained & produce all the good effects above described to. it. By D. Cadogan in his treatise on the dout, it is stated that when milk disagrees with the patient on the few first trials it is a cortain signithat the furtheremplay ment of it is demanded firmly believe this to be the case By continuing the milking place the stomach in that condition which is most calculated to receive he althyin meddions but when this flued cannot be given or account of the prejudices of the patient or from any other cause, we should resort to Chocolate. Becfted & Blackton also sometimes answer a good purpose. The Chocolate is the remedy next in importance to milks prepared in the order ary manner, however it is very offensive to the stomad The proper method of making it is as follows. Boil the chocolate in water & after having allowed it to cool Skins of the oil from its Surface, reboilit & hour or itsu gar Dream you thus getrid of the only matter & prepare a pal atable beverage Dut of neither of these articles can be to ken we should induce our patient to hear fast on lights digestible kinds of food. Teat to flee should both been tirely prohibited Ine-Vercured a patient who persevered in using them. The dinner must consist of beef Kmutton & the white flesh of poultry, the different kinds of game & oysters, neither pork nor veal; nor geese, nor duckes, nor fish are to be allowed alth Ino Ked provisions as haim are ordenarely injurious. It is a common opinion among practitioners that Doups and

Hear & waster brish potatoes allossed State learn bread or Cruckers - Bran Bread - allimor. Dry Loast abjected to by Dr C leto But and provilling The not to rope exercise for an hour or two after food

Byoths are feary digestion. But whatever may be the case in a Sound state of he although is better established than that, they are inadmissible in Dys pepsia, they are exceedingly apt to be come sour, Xit shouldbe without butter Breadmade of unbolted flow has lately become avery popular diet & itis undoubtedly suitable for Dyspeptic habits shas frequently prove abeneficial Common water crackers or Stale head may be allowed. But a regards diet Some preciserules are necessary 1st Enjoin et or your patient to eat prequently & not much at a time The stomach Say Sir W. Temple i, like a schrol boy when · unemployed is dering merchief, theep it therefore occupied for this purpose direct your patient to eat 5 or 6 times a day, it is clibe proper that he should be rousedup at ine ght once on twice for the purpose of taking nourishment of this last caution be meglected, he will feel me ch more conflea sant in the morhing 2. The articles of food should not be combined but as simple as hos sible 3. Little and drink should be allowed at meals, many case, of Lys hybraace attended with a Voracious appetite. Oftenhowever there is a total want of it & it becomes necessary by every means in our power to thanken & invigorate the desire for food To do this 1st Neverles the patient know what he is the last until it is placed before him 2. That he should not be disgusted with the smell of food it should be served of cold 3. Let the dishestee always I mall as nothing is more unpleasant to a feeble apetite than the 15th Dight of a large quantity of food. Whatient with a delicate stomach will brother he would entirely reject food presented to him in a brindance. These remarks may of juan frivolbus but in practice you will find that important ends are gained by simple means as regards drinks believe that on the whole Jeriple water is preferable Ison Athen I have seen Old Sorter beneficial, but it generally doe, harm. The Jame remark may be a pplied to haid some cider. Wine however older Sound it may be is uniformly pernicious. Weak old Spirits & Brandy Water are Dometimes Eseful & when the patient has been in the habit of using them, they must be allowed. But whatever kind of drinking be prescribed, tomas the use Shoringly. This is a point of great importance forly deliging the stomach we shall entirely defeat our views. In some of the more advanced protracted Cases of Indigestion, much benefit may be derived from remedies applied to thed ystern generally. The warm bash employed twice a week is highly

The fall & a brush to be rubbed orice or three his how

useful it acts not only as a tonic, but by inviting deseased action from the Itomach to the Junface of the body. The Cold Both on Frictions of Salt Dome times produces imilar effects from Dimilar principles, Confessedly exercise and es recially on horse back is of the highest utility. Many are the eases of undigestion in which un aided by any other remedy it has completely effected a cure But walking is also beneficial & should not be meglected To obtain the full effect of riding it is advisable to send your putient on a long journey It is proper to advise him to go to some watering place where he may be benefitted not only by the amusements in which he will mengle, but also by the min eral waters which being generally chary be ates & those of Ballston which are torics. Torlittle attention has been hard to clothing in Dyspepsia, Every prac titioner must have perceived how strong a dympathy exists between the ale mentary rand the surface of the body His important to keep up a due degree of warmthin the latter part & for this purpose Hannel should be worn next skin. a warmbath is winter & summer, Every one is aware of its utility in the bowel affections & Certainly it is not less beneficial in the complaints of the Stomach Oflate Buckskin worm in a Dimilar manner to the Flannel has been highly & decidedly re o ommen ded It was introduced into the British army under the Duke of Wellington & was found to be a complete substitute for great coats, have already remarked how aft Dyspeptic few. sond are to have cold feet. These are indeed one of the principal avenues through which the disease makes its inroad. When there is the slightest disposition to Dyshepsion cold feet will hardly fail to bring it on To guard a gainst such a consequence wool en stockings should be worn & ometime, to irritate the sole softhe feet red pepher should be springled over them Thornaker wax spread on leather or linen may be used for the same purpose Bucksku socks may be worn. This in many cases has releived bever come and notiges tion kever Umaurosis (proceeding from this caus has been known to yield to such simple treatment, But will allow remedies a-Vail unless the remote cause be removed, we should inculcate on the patient the necessity of abandoning such practices & habits as directly or inductely tend to the production of the dideade. If intemperate he is to be come dober if Luxurious & Voluptuous he must Institute a thorough reform in his scheme of living. If he westobacco, he is a abandon. it, if Indolent he should be arrakened to enterprise & activity, if tudious he shouts abandon for atime the midnight lamp, of afflicted or calamitous he must be up held by the primise of hope the gilded prospects which are before him In the quatest

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Class I. Pyrexia Es NIER IIIS Order 2 Thlegmasia. My next object is to consider the complaints of the bowels. Of these the first that presents itself is Exteretes, or Inflammation of the bowels. I wich however which I would otherwise have to say, has been articipa tedby my remarks on Gastritis. The two complaints resembles achother in almost every harticalar. They are produced by the same causes, are marked by pretty much the same symptom & cured by the same re medies. allthat of formerly observed in the danger of Gastritis, the rapidity of its hisgreat the ungercy of bold & decisive practice in that diseasest qually applies to inflan mation of the intestines, nor can the pulse be trusted as a quide in practice. The only material difference between the two dise ases is perhaps the very great necessity of opening the bowels in Enteritis. Constitution & some times of an obstinate & Serious character is a common attendant on the disease before us. To remove this condition of the bornels is our first & most important duty in the treatment of the case beforese if permitted to continue it would heighter every alarming symptom It is very commonly recommended by practical writers that in the early stages of Enteritis, enemata should be en ployed instead of puryative articles. This a dvice is given under the A upposition that by the har shoed of their operation purges might prove upunous But not having seen this realised in actual practice, I presume that their apprehers cons influenced them & act otherwise in the complaint myself. Commonly I prefer exhibiting Calomel in divided doses until the aggregate of the medicine shall amount to a considerable quantity & if its operation is protracted or tardy I work it of with Castor Oil a Epson dalts. after the obstinacy of the constipation has been kinnoved, the borrels are to be Kef & open by emallent glysters on some mildlaxative. As relates to the other hart of the treatment I must refer you to what I have already Daidin Gastritis. V.S. previous to Evernata-makes the operation easierspecial control of the control of th

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tification has not occured on cessation of pein we may well fear that gangrene has commenced. as the disease advances all the dymptoms increase specially thatumefaction of the abdomen, it is not a rare occurrence at this point for the paint which was before excessive) to cease as ifreleived by some of our remedies Dutwe should never construe this circumstance into a favourable onen. I never Kne wit to take place without being the precusor of death. Contemporary or nearly So with this sudden subsidence there takes place a sudden sinking of the pulse which is vastly in creased in rapidity so much so that it can have by be counted. Dark matter is soon on ite dorexpelled from the mouth by Sin gultus or a spasmo die action of the stomache Every minute or two the patient hiceoughs & mouthful a two of this bank in atter is thrown in peritority I have seen the black vomit 2 or 3 hours be fore death as it occurred in in sellow Fever Causes as Coldin many thapey, extravasations of blood, or seum, or even blows. Poldclammy I weather ow bre a Kout, to the extremities are withered & cold the countenance of the patient collapsed khaggard lat leight difficult & laborious respiration marks the closing scene of life. We should be in comaged by a change only when it is marked by a gradual change of all the symptoms Difsections of those who have died of the disease clearly inform us of its nature or rather of its seat & appearances Every hart of the peritte neum ox hibits more or less the ligns of inflammation & it, rarages when the attack has been violent on properly managed. It is a curious circumstance & worthy of remark that in hoportion of the feutoneum which lines the harieties of the abdomen enflag mation does not extend beyond the membrane itself & of course is not complime morated to the musely which be anteriorly. The fact however is directly the reverse as regards the Viscera contained within the abdominal carity. I have seen the borvels not only in flamed but ever in a state of gangrene. Occasionally there's no reduced a appearance of inflammation in the membrane itself, this does not hive that no englammation takes place the blood is or aux offly one capillaries I we will fund extravas actions. The only deseased with which Peritoritis can be confounded are Sastritis, Cholic Venteretis. Between these affections there are so many hoints of resemblance that much nicety of discrimination is no cessary to as certain, which of them really exists. Her for tunate however that in the early stages at least they demand the Dame remedies. The most une quivocable que of Peritonis is that whateverman be the degree of nflammation, there is no inclination to go to stool & not the slightest

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mitigation of the symptoms by the most copious alvineera cuations. The pain is more Steady than Cholic & more fungent than En teritis, it is also greater in the ere ct than in the recumbent posture. JeREAJALENJ. after the history have given of the dise ase there would seem to be little doubt of the mode of treatment. But this is not the case. In no disease has there been more dispute or difference of Opineon whele it is alledged by some that the liberal use of opin Lets ordinary adjuncts are the only means of effecting a cure, others utterly day its utility & unge the Lancet & its auxileances to their Jullextent, Novisthis difference of opinion confined to the lower orders of our profession, Many of the most respec table practitioners are arranged on opposite sides of the controversy. The medical I chool of London/ articularly that of Sin George Fordy ce entertain peculiar notion of the nature of Peritonial inflammation Itheir disciple, maintain that opium is the proper remedy. It must be confessed that we are not at all acquainted with the hatholigy of the cuse before us, andoubtedly there is Domething he culiar in Perito. nitigs. Indeed in any part of the alimentary cunal But put Theory apart & there Can be no doubt as to the best mode of treatment. I have several times encountered the disease khave a dopted a plan with which havi good reason to be sate. fred. Called in the early stage it is my custom to ungether dancet as far asport sible, consistent with the strenghth other circumstances of the patient. I care not at all about the pulse, this is never active & trong & is probably always depressed & feeble exactly in proportion to the violence of the attact so that it rises a you deplete with the Lancet. Now are you to be frightened with the apparent debility. My own consideration is that I have under my care a case of inflammation more rapid in its progress than any other & which if not timely arrested invariably proves fattal, Keeping this circumstance in view I generally take 25 or 30% of blood at one bleeding & If this thould not be pra ductive of relief, I repeat the operation to the ame extent at the repitition of my Visit I have taken 60 or Joz of blook in a day from a person labouring under peritoned inflammation & do not believe that less would have answered. But simple depletion by the Lancet will not always of itself effect a cone Either from the peculiarity of the inflammation or from the seat of the disease being in the capellaries of the membrane I.I. often fails. it-keeps the disease under though it cannot exterhate it or frompletely cureit. after U.S. has been premised without effect, at is illbe sedvisable to use to pie al blee ding (by leaches or Cups) to the abdomen,

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taking away as much blood as can be detracted by these means. This 8 or 10% may be drawn Blisters have been much recommended I would premise go mentations, poultices &e Cold of flie ations have been advised to the absomen, but am not favourable to them. The next measure is to excite copions pershuation. This oftens operates as a charmier Teritorial inflammatter. I have Knows it again & again used with unequirocal a dvantage. Ever when the sym toms seem to demand the further use of the Lancet Diaphoretics act in this case by giving a centrifugal direction to the circulation thereby drawing offblood from the capillaries of the Deritoneum & determining to the Surface of the body To induce perspiration we should confide most in external means & above all to the Vapour bath the operation of this should be promoted assistedly the internal use of diaphoreties into which opium enters largely. The best free haps is Pulv: The dac: Comp, once saw a case in attending which two of in the course of 48 hours without deriving much affarent advantage It was then hoposed to excite perspiration & the vapour bath was a condingly employed Hand ly had the remedy began to act when the pulse bee ame soft Sall the symptoms reduced very mucho. I have from the termination of this case been induced to resort to the diaphoretic plan only, but never tile U.S. had been employed. as related to the vericating applications there has been less dispirte than with regard to bleeding. Determining from my brownexperience, I should say that blisters are very beneficial when properly timed. May are always mis chievous if ap plied at the commencement of the case. They should be impormly pre se de by the use of warm formentations to the abdomen & a good deal of milk poul treesland over the whole abomer, or the common hust placed in a lack which thould be mo derately filled so that it may a dapt itself to the form of the belly that a tely been contended by a writer of authority in London that houlties one as well adapted to deep seated in flammation of where it is Leated on the suface. Whether the fact is dealy agke tates it I cannot say my self but of this you may be herricaded, that of inflammation of the Bourlses pocially of the Teritoneum, Toultice, not only afford great reliefly assuraging painbetalo make a favourable impression on the dise ase It has already been remarked that how ever great the pain, there is no desiro to go to stool Levacuations from the bowels of. Forded no relief to the patient. But we should not undervalue these so much as

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to overlook them entirely or ne glect them. The bowels should be kept in a soluble conditioneitherby mild a vatives or the use of large gremata. When the latter ar tietes are Imployed, they should be composed of mild injudients Kadmines tered in large quantities so as to act as emollient applications to the intestinis, as of hard just Stated such is the practice of most if not all the practical authors on this point. I allude to the inestility of purged. Influenced by the everght of authority pursued the practice recommended in all the cases which have come under my notice but I am not certain it is sound doctrine in practice. There is no a priori to suppose that evacuation from the bowels are not as serve ceable in Sentimites as in any other of the Phlegmasice, we also find that their a tility is supported by a striking. analogy Inpuerperal fever they are most un doubtedly bene ficial & this is a case to all intents similar to the per tour alinflansmation. Vext to V. S. by farthe best method of contending with this fever is by constant & copious evacuations from the howels. I have now told you what is the common practice & my own doubts as regards its correctness, Seritoneal Inflammation let me repeat is a case from its commencement replete with danger, it is intrinsically as though the danger is more a sed by adventitions circumstances. In most cases the disease is well marked from the beginning but sometimes irregularities occur which are aft to mislead the Physician & diverthin from the use of those remedies by which it should be encountered. Now them in the early stage there is so great a prostration of the strenght Athepulseis so feeble as to induce an apprehension that the patient is too weak to admit of direct depletion, this you may rely on is a case of depression or in other words the disease is licked up in the system but the energy of the body is so depressed by the overwhelming force of the complaint that there is a danger of its not reacting & if blood be drawn away to any extent it would do harmif not destroy the patient In circumstances of this naturalt is my constant practice to endeavour to arouse the system & for this purpose I prefer the warm bath. Deaphoretics & small repeated bleedings. after awhile the casible comes more developed then with respect safety seven advantage we may resort. to the more There is also a cuse of disease of an offosite nature not less dangerous from the false security et carates. It comes on with slight tendenness of the ab domen, little or no fever & a rule not very different from a natural one being rether quicker & very highly chorded. Three or four cases of this kind have fallen under my notice I have not been aware of the danger untill I saw a train of the most alarmen or mp toms appear. The Veritonaum is a serous tissue its capillarie, do not in a healthy state carry red blood but in inflammation they become injected with it.

CHRONIC PERITONITIS.

In the commen cement of the lectures I mentioned that Peritorities accurs also in a Chronie form. This is a very ill defined & obscure case of diseas o. In some cases it apho aches for week & evenmonths without being attended with one symptom or cin cumstance calculated to excite observation or cause suspecion of its reel nature. all that is experienced in the commencement of an attact is some occasional I oreness of the abdomer perfectly distinct from flatulence, tormina or other un easiness of the bowels. The pulse however is commonly accelerated & the tongue Somewhat fure dinthe morning. Thist is complained of though no suffusion wheat on the surface of the body is apparent, on the contrary the face is palled & in dicates much languoux distreds, the patient continues up pursuing his ordinary avocation untill by Ione cause the disease is excited into action (inflammation) & the case becomes The of acute inflam mation. annexia, gastric disorder, constipation, this is more dan gerous than any other form of the disease, because we are forced to restrict our selves in the employment of depleting remedies on a count of the preceding weakness. Gall casas of disease no matter what the complaint maybe, the most dangerous without in which an acute supervenes or a Envoice inflammation. The vessely the preceding desease have been so strongly confirmed in wrong action, that it is exceedingly difficult to restore them to their natural of ate. We see the fact exemplified in Fulmonary Con Sumption, Hydracephalus Internus, a Manea, Opthalmea & other diseases. all that can be done in mone Perstonetis is to treat the case in the a cute stage proceedy as of it had been originally of this nature Dut when we have reason to Du, pect the complaint ex ists before it has become acute, we should ende arouto arrest it by V. J. occasionally lim ployed by hurging & the antiphlogistiche any the disease may be prevented from progies-Ding & the left of the hatient probably laved neglected in the properplace to speck of the Ol. Terel: in the cure of Peritoritis. It has been the practice for many years in this city to resort to the medicine with the view to check vomiting in malignant fevers, but the applications cation of the reme by for the purpose of checking dangrene is of late date. It is only 12 a 18 may I weed first employed it under the cuainstance, alluded to, I have great reason the Satisfied of its powers. In booking over some recent publications found a small fan Phleton I verperal Fever, the author Dr. Brenan of Dublingre commends the Ol: Tereb: asky far the most efficacious remedy in the at diseaso. He administered it even in the early stage. I do not think it applicable to this stage of the disease, but oxactly at that front when inflammation is about to terminate in Gangrene I believe it to be an ex cellent me dicine, It is most commonly recommended & employed in minute doses 10,15 or 20 drops at a time, it is hardly necessary to mention that in such small dodes it is wholly inefficient as to all useful purposes in the case before us. When I give it I do not prescribe less than a Table spoon full every 2 or 3 hours, this quantity was also prescribed by the writer above alluded to. Be not surprised Dentlemen at the magnitude of the dose. In the case of Tania & other Worms the me dicine have been given in doses 31i. This I have done myself & the individual feels no other effect than from a glass of ardent & pirits. I was swallowed with qual facility & didnot produce more heat of the stomash. When therefore you encounter Pointoneal in flammation under the circumstances of have mentioned & other remedies fail, you should perfort to the Ol; Terebin;

FLATULENT COLIC.

This may be pretty certainly known by the wind or flatus which accompanies it & also by the causes by which it is produced. This species of Colic almost always arises from lating indigestible pood as Cabbarge & or is excited by constipation attended with constructed bowels by cold extremities especially the feet When it proceeds from indigestible matter, the stomach is uniformly troubled with sickness vometing & spasmodic pain, attended by constipated bowels. The diagnosis is not difficult. The Prognosis farourable when a discharge of wind or facestates place with a moist soft surface. The reverse is unfarourable Difficults of the Distention by Hate. Sometimes Gangree Into Susception. The cure of the diseasons clearly pointed out

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by nature. We are to affirt the stomach in relieving itself of its offensive content, which may be done by giving plentiful draughts of Chamonite Tea or warm water. This endbeing accomplished we are next to calm irritation & relieve the pain by the administration of cordials, carminatives & anodyne medicines. To meet this has ticular indication we may use Warm Toddy, Acther, Hoffman's anodymed Landanum united with a little effence of ellent, or some effectial oil or Sin ger Tea, Surpentine or Senet: (and asm: But when the clise are has semply been produced by cold we are to proceed directly with the remedy just mentioned without premiding evacuations from the storne ch, applications of warmth to the surface under such cucumstances conduces to the confort of the patient & sometimes is ef Sentially beneficial to his re lief. The applications may be made to the feet, Stomach goldomen & may consist of heated bricks, bottles felled with boiling water or bago containing he ated Dard, Salt, ashes or outs, these last accomo date themselves more readily to the contour of the parts & on that account are preferable after the hain has been relieved & the ir retation of the stomachallaged it will be right to open the bowels with a view of obvicating a reliepsed confirming a regovery edutas I shall hereafter be more particular as to the means of effecting this, I shall say nothing more respecting it at present In disnifring Lowever the treatment of Flatulent Colie, I wish to impress on your the olifficulty which Iften attends the management & the danger to which the hatientis sometimes thosed The Vomiting is sometimes tremendous sespecially when the stome of has been much irretated. I have veen the Iliac has ion induced by eating cali bage in which ster coration, matter was vonited up in abundance the hatient died. This is the only instance of the Kind which has ever come under my notice. The occurrer ce is very rare & before I witnessed it Ventartained strong as to its existence, I need hardly tell you that in this as in all similar instances the hatient died BILIOUS COLIC.

The Bilions Colie of which we are now to treat is a disease endemial to our climate more especially to the Southern States. It has been considered by many medical writers as a Bilions Fever throws in whom the bowels. Now & then it arises from other canded though more usually it is produced underprecisely the same circumstances as our autumnal fevers. It occurs at the same time (a season) is a burys introduced by a chill alterded with prodigious accumulations of Bile & high arterial action

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There is an excretiating hair about the Umbilious which is aggrave ted by the con Stantistehing & von iting incident to the case. The symptoms which a ceading to D. Rush distinguished it from every species of Colie, is the Chill which introduces the attack. This ar uniform occurrence in Belious Colic never as favas I know being absent (affections of the eyes, as blindness, herversions) JREATMENT, This may be briefly stated as it is highly inflammatory disease & attended with Spasm or inordinate action VI is imperiously demanded & should in violent case, of the complaint always take the precedence of the other remedies. By very copions bleeding in the course enem ent of the case I have seen the disease entirely arrested To now chito as to give very little trible. But the Lance t must not be sparingly employed It will be right in the adult Subject to take at once 20 or 25% blood Ever if we do not gain all that is here stated we great against subsequent inflammation of the bowels It facilitates in a great degree the operation fele medicine, the last is not the least advantage By bleeding a surface which was before locked up is laid open to the operation of the medicine. The leading indication in Bilious Colie is to open the bowels which are immost instances obstrate, but su chis the turbulerice of the stornach, that me dieines of this description cannot always be retained, we should endeavour to calm the irritability of that organ by some one of the means a bready mentioned. The best are undorubtedly Line water & ellilk & and dyne injections. Much has been Jaid of the utility of opium in the commencent of this complaint. In some instances it undoubtedly proved serviceable, though in the whole it is a precarious reme dych most cused Opium will be rejected a soon as taken. But from its great a dvantages when it can be retained we should always resort to it in the commencement of an attack. But in making use of Opium it should be recollected by you that given in substance & hartiewarly in the form of a pill which has been long kept, it is much more effect cious than Landanum or frum in a recent state. Much more a dvantage will be derived from the administration of Opium up the Rectum la Tinct. Opin day get C bether huge The warm bath should not be over looked at this junctione, much benefit may frequently be derived from its use & sometimes the patient recovers while in the bath. Those remedies failing we are again to detract blood & copionsly too & at the Sametime show administer operient Systems. These may be constituted of equal portions of Ol. Olivar Molasses & ellin: Toda in a pin t of water. But these are articles which will give much greater activity to the injections, one of these is a strong infusion of Sennal or of allapor

hint a more of this to be thrown up the Rectum which will generally overcome the most obstinate constitution, of greater activity is required you may add Ji Pulv. Sallaf Not the least beneficialing ction is the Vere bin: especially in Hatelent Colic. The method of preparing it I have already told you in trea ting of Bilions Flever, a highly useful remedy when the bowels are obstinate ly is a pent or more of Very cold water a ever seed water in ye eted up the Rectum It is also efficacious when dashed on the extremities or abdomen. This was a favourite remedy of the late D. Elush & have seen it used with advantage in many cased. It is worthy of remark that the mildest enema will sometime In ecced when the more stimulating will fail, Sometimes a portion of topia water wills ucceed after the usual means have failed, as a dernierresort, Tobacco has been much confided in, but it should never be employed except mextreme cases. The sed ative effects of the article are so great chat the vital energies are sometimes suspended or even destroyed, I have seen one of my patients so low from the use of a small quantity of Tobacco, that all my en deavours were required to raise him. I have witnessed another instance of the Same kind in the practice of D. Parrish. There are two modes of employing to take fi Tobacco to 1/14 Water. But the Iffects of this small quantity are alarming Not more than one half should be used at once a harticular a pracatus has been how vided for injecting Imoke but as this cannot always be obtained a common life will answer very well. Fill the bowl of the pipe with Tobacco & inflame it the cover it with a rags introduce the stem into the anus & blow through the bowl You may thus administer the injection very effectually. To do away the danger which accompanies the use of Tobacco given in either of these methods, it has been proposed by M. Earle of London to substitute a suppository. By introducing a quill of Tobacco we cannot only obtain its effects on the system, but remove it when these become dangerous. I am happy to state that in many instances I have dewed great advantage in cases of obstinate constitution from this application. When all other remedies fail have often found Vart: Ant: given in the form of an expection to remove constipation. Take 20 or 30 grs dissolve it in papint water of throw it up the rectum I have given as much as 3 i at one injection It has the effect of producing a complete relaxation. The last method of over coming obstinate constipa tron is allechanical distention with tepid a ater. By an instrument inventionly In

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De Hoen any quantity of liquid may be introduced at once, 3 or 4 quants haveles. by e cted. This instrument differs from a common injecting syringe only in having attached to it a tube which is so constructed that the syringe is alternately Filled Gemptied as often as you wish. This resource have seen repeatedly tried & not without advantage. But happily cases that would regime this treatment are of rare occurrence. a large flexible catheter tied to a bladder is preferable to the common short hipe, and a candle used as a suppository is some times very effectual. By the practice already alluded to we may allay puting So as to admit of the administration of hungatives. It is usual to select the most active articles & to direct them in the most liber al doves. But it is important for you to know that in some instances the mild &laxative hung ative, answer better I have known one case in which after other more violent medicines had failed, the bowels were opened by a combination of Flow: Sulphid may nesia. There seems to be a certain relation between the howers of medicines Ithe state of the system which is graduated with the greatest delicacy. What operates at one time would fail at another though given under apparently the Dame circumstances & in the same manner. This arises from what is culto a want of medical Harmony. Castor Oil & Epson Salts are among the best purg atives in this case, but the favourite with me is the confination of Calomel will Thum, as a general rule 2 or 3 grs Opium with 12 or 15 grs Calomel every 3or 4 hours the proper dose in cases of great danger by uniting the me dicines, we obtain a great all intage. as soon as the opilion begins to act, the spasmo die constriction will generally give way & the Calonel being thus suffered to operate, copious evacwations from the bowels take place & the disease i, entirely removed By using Thum in conjunction with Calonel the latter is more aft to beretained on the I tomach Tou should cherish the recollection of this remedy I have so often deri Ved great benefit from its use that I wish to press it particularly on your minds, as yet I have said nothing of Blisters in the disease of which we are treating, They constitute however in in dishersable hour The treatment, Often the remedies a bove enumerated have proved totally ineffectual you will find in Some cases the application of a blister large enough to embrace the whole abdomen will succeed in removing the spawns abid thereby putting and end to the disease. Many cases have come under my notice in which a blister being of plied has relieved the petient from the most emminent hanger. Bleeden gad deligium animi will often hrove effectual.

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COLICA PICTONUM. To conclude my account of Colic I shall now speak of the last species or Colica Dictorium. This was at one time a very common disease in this city but within the last few years it has totally dis af peared. It derive dets name from the tornof Reton in France & has also been called Devenshire Colie, From the circumstance of its occurring more prequently in that country that in any other hart of Europe est one time it was supposed that the disease arose exclu-I wely from the Jumes of lead, but it is now ascertained that there are agreet many other causes among which may be mentioned cold drinks as Lemonade, Vinegan & Dometimes Cider, the use of unripe fruits, also flatulent vegetables as Cabbage also exposure to Cold & accumulations of acridbile in the stornach of boweld may produce the complaint. But although these may a stoccasionally as causes yet far the most common one is the internal use of lead or exposure to the Jumed of that metal. Colica Pictonum alspecially that form of it is hich is produced by lead, commences with a slow-pein in the petof the stornach extending down to the intestines with a twisting sens ation about the umbilious erectations maulece, or vomiting, great theist, anxiety, obstinate constipation of the bourels & a frequent though ineffectual desire to go to stool, the pulse from the commencementy this case is small quick schooled in which as in some other respects, it differs from Illion, Colie Inthe latter disease the pulse is full, strong, active & voluminous, unlike that which we find in every other complaint of the intestines) after a short time the hair is in creased in Violence, the abdornen be comes sore to the touch of the muscles contractants hard oriegular Rnots. The intestine, are thrown into spasme to as to prevent the intro duction of Chemata & there is an incessant voniting of duck Dapon a ceous bile, the head with more advance of stages is exceedingly distressed & mow come on newoustremors kmore or less of paralysis commencing with pair in the epigastrium kextending to the hectral & deltoid museles, the eyes are harticularly affected & every variety of demared Vision occurs in Jone cases. Double vision sometime, occurs & now when total Mindney . It & e I ME 1 2. The indications of cure in this case are pretty much the Same as in Dilion Colic & the remedies accordingly are not very defferent, Not with landing the condition of the pulse all the late writers a gree as to the propriety of early & copious V.S. as there is greater danger in this than the former Colic just treated of you should hush the Lancet to a greaterextent. We should next attempt to open

the bowels. From considering the disease merely as a spasmodic affection, some

December de may a count of arte a Leballe our sheal to list few years to be a trouble his of weed it however land in 1 also separa to total have maintain to a walk 1 1 6 1 1 0 D 1 6 1 9 4 V to U C

writers prefer opium & the other spasme diereme die to junges. If the efficacy of this mactice there cannot be the slightest doubt in some cases. By the early administration of Open a solution of the haroxyon is effected & the borrels are after. war do readily evacuated. But in the generality of cases I would combine Opin with Calomel as in Bilions Colic. These Failing we should resort in succession to all the purgatives & other means of removing intestinal obstruction, which I have detailed, harticularly the Tobaccoquill anaddition to these much has recent by been said of the horver of cold applications of this kind in removing the cb stinate constipation which attends Colica detonum. They may be made either in the form of Cold water dashed on the abdomen Lextremites orly in jecting it directly into the boweld. I have not any doubt but that applications of this Kind are in many instances effectual. To this point we have the teste mony of the most respectable authorities among the west india writers, Caster Oil (as perhaps you all well know) has been almost consecrated to this particular use It is greatly preferred by all the W. India practitioners when the Col. Pict. prevails to a greatextent) to any other hungative article, But though it is beneficial get determining from my own experience, I cannot help thinking that it is in finitely less applicable to this case than combinations of Calomel & Opum. Owing however to the irritability of the Stornach in this species of Colic we are often much disapointed in the use of purgative medicines. Under Such circum Stances thetpsom Salt which has before been mentioned as lying in the sta machin cases of extreme debility of that or you may be resorted to with unequivocal utility. It has lately been Stated by an author of some authority that great advantage may occasionally be derived at this juncture from the Tincl: Jaace = Val: Le avers that it broduces a solution of the Shaden & operates actively as ex punge. With regard to this me dieine the fact is probably as he has stated. It is un questiona blytrue that in spasmo die affection's of the stomach & bowels which occur in all trocent yout or in Misplaced Sout that the Tinch Gaaic is among the most Valuable of the remedies which in this case can be suployed to relieve spadn & to procure evoicuations from the bowels. To be effectual it must be administered in proper doved. Cin Ils or Zi might be advintageously employed but at all events not less than two teas posifiel: Much benefit in Col Bet may be derived from blesters madelange enough to embrace the whole surface of the abdomen the constitution of the bowels being over come, the case of pears of a much more

manage able bless alarming complexion. But with this desirable event thereis notalways a difsipation of the spasm. The reverse indeed most commonly hap pens do mitigate the pain & carry off the remains of the disease the treatment commonly adopted is the combined use of Opium & Laxatives, anodyne slisters are also valuable medicines, but at this stage no slight confidence is by some practitioners reposed in the employment of a lim. This medicine is har ticularlyex tolled by D. Percival who gave it is the do se 10 a 15 gos every 4 or 5 hours. But still more is allest ged of its efficacy by Mosely who however prefers whathe calls the vitriolic solution consisting of a combination of Sulph: alun & Su Ch. Zinci exhibited in the dose of a tableshoorful every 4 or 5 hours, the boweld having been previously opened. He informs is that it greatly relieves all the impleasant symptoms & confirms a convalescence To prevent a recurrence he advises that a table spoon fell of the solution sprould be given every morning for several days. If the efficacy, of the alun can Day nothing from my ownexperience My haactice under the circum. Stances in which the writer a bove mentioned resorted to alum) always has been immediately to apply alter cury with a view of inducing salivae tion & this I believe is the established practice. His now half a century since it was ke commended by Dr. Warner of London & still more lately by Clutter buck & other practitioners of that City, it has been highly entitled. It is by for the most effectual of the rene dies that I have tried in Col: Pict as soon as the dystem is under the effects of it, in other words as soon as the mouth becomes affected the whole of the unpleasant & painful symptoms are removed as far at least and Can pedgo. 13 y Dalivation we also effectically prevent the paralysis which is aft to duherveners this case, & when it has once occurred the same remedy is the best means of relievinget. If there is any autidote for Daralyse, in Col Pict: it is mercury My prace tree in Col: Ret: may be dummed up in a few words, it consist, in the first place of copious of, next alomet opium in combination with the other means already mentioned as calculated to overcome constipation of the borsels, next Blisters to the abdomen Klastly in the use of Mercury urged to Salivation Cole ea Dictorum is one of those diseases which having on ce occurred is very apt to return, it is therefore in cumbent on me to in dicate to you the best means of prevention. These consist in steadily avoiding all the exciting causes by a proper regulation of diesty wearing flannel next the Kin Gespecially by protecting the feet from cold

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class 2ª Neurosed. CHOLERA-MORBUS. Order 3ª Spasmi. Copious discharges of Bilions matter upwards & downwards accompanied with griping X spasme constitute Osiolera Alorbus. It is a hee fly a disease of warm we other though it occurs at all seasons & in all climates. It is undoubtedly (Bilious) fever turned in on the brivels. Inproof of this it may be stated that they make their of pearance at the Jane time of year are produced by the Same caused & are cured by nearly the same remedies Now & then Cholera may be traced directly to other circumstances es/ccially to initating & in digestible mattertaken in to the stomach But cases of this description are comparatively rare & indeed do not occur at all unless a considerable degree of predishosition of 1sts. Cholera Morbus comes on with tenderness of the abdomen, hair, disten tion I those other symptoms a ready mentioned in giving the definition. But as the case advances, the pulse which from the commencement was weak & fluttering be comed Itil more so also attended with a great defression of strengt, a damp halled surface coldextremities, hurried respiration, great thirst, much restleness & gastric distress Cramp Kother hainful affections of the muscles of the extremities & also of the abdomen attend on this stage of Cholera Morbus. It has been remarked that Cholera pe Sembles many of the intestinal complaints & the symptoms above enumerated show this to be the fact. But still it has some be culiarities & need not be confounded with any other disease It may be distinguished from Colicby the total absence of constitu tronkit differs from Dysentory &Diarrhea that the evacuations consist of pure bile mix ed with blood & feer lent matter. Correctly s/reaking Cholerais agastric affection as much so as any disease to which the stomaches exposed The primary critation 4 Deated in this organ & ter dat through the medium of Dympathy to the hepatie I ystom. To this conclusion we are led from considering the causes of the complaint which are either a constriction of the surface by cold or a morbed infression made on the stomach by means of Intemperance or debauchery in lating or drinking or by Marsheffluria In the further consideration of the Path ology here a dvanced we may remark that the fine

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discharges consist of the contents of the stomach & bile is not thrown up the biliary organd become first affected but when once placed under the morbid impression, the Liver is Stimulated to encreased a ction & hence arises those profuse biliary discharges which are always in cident to the complaint nor have we the slightest reason to ma give that the bile is characterized by an uncommon a crimony as is alledged by some. On the contrary considering that it is produced much more rapidly & in much greater quantity we should conclude that it had less of the a crid principle than the healthy bilions secretion. TIREATMENT. Deducing the practice directly from the Theory we have advanced it follows that the only is dication is the complete removal of the premary viritation situate Linthe & lomach. Butit sometimes happens that though the Theory is perfectly correct yet the practice is not directly derived from it. Of this we have numerous instances in medicine & none more striking than that which is before us. In a majority of the cases of Cholera Mor bus there is so copious secretion of belo & so great an accumulation of irritating matter of another nature that these may occasionally act as a new exciting or aggravating cause & the disease will not stop until they are carried of. But we occasionally meet with Cholera where the treatment may be reversed & the halliative remedies preceded vacuations. Every practitioner has seen cases in which by a dministering ofiumat the very commencement of the attack & thus calming irritation, he has been able at once to check the Vomiting Khunging & Subduethe shasms Kother hainful Symptoms never the less as the disease commonly presents itselfit is undoubtedly properthat we should in the first places id the stom a chof its contents allost practitioners are in the habit of using delicent drink, Eether Bramonile Jea, Warn water, we at checken water, flaxleed tea or to ast & water will answer exceedingly well but they must be dunk very copiously. No part of the haactice of Physic is more an event than this mode of managing Prolesa Morbus, it maybe traced back to the remotest periods & has been retained by the common consent of practitioners. But whatever may be the merits of the practice it was unquestionably dictated by an erroneous theory. Conceiving that the disease proceeds from a cridbile, the founders of this practice treated it exactly as if it were a case of horson. Why the ston-ach should be delaged by drinks instead of being emptied by an emetic. I have never been a ble to conjecture. I he effects of the latter are much more useful powerful K constant. Influenced by the belief I have he I cribed Emetics and can conceive no objection to their employment. Consulted in a violent case of Pholera Morbas I direct immediately XX grs Specac Shat the operation of the

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medicine should be promoted by warm drinks. By the Emetic the stomach is re lowed & the system before depressed now react & a more open & manage able case is presented. Viecac: not only evacuates the stomach but by its antishasmo die powerd induces a relaxation of the shasme. The second indication is to calmirritation & re move & harmodic hain. To meet this indication Deveral remedies may be employed The most important of which is in disputa bly 2. I. as in all other cases this remedy must here also be regulated by the condition of the system. Bearin mind horsever that the Julse withis desease is not to be our only guide. Whatever be its feebleness if there is only an ordinary degree of vigous in the patient, the Lancet may be safely Seffectually employed have often bled when the pulse was exceedingly low & have experienced striking benefit. as you evacuate you willfind the system rise. It mg be laid down as a general rule without a single exception that in the early stages of all diseases attended with much pain if you find the hulse weak, you are to consider it as an indication of the oppressed condition of the system which will be most effectually over come by the direct evacuants. But admitting this to be true we are nevertheless to proceed cautiously with the Lancet outher because the dystem re fuses to de-act or brecause the general circulation is solmptied by the accumulation of blood in the great viscera or deep seated harts, that copions I under such circum stances might create great prostration & ever extinguish life Iron & instances about lutely sow the patient die under the Lancet We should therefore draw blood slowy Watching the effect produced & allowing time for the recuperative & restorative energies of the body to be developed & to come freely into play. Indoubtful cases of the disease it is right to fre cede the Lancet by the warm bath. This is at all times useful but especially so in this state of Cholera Morbius. By the general's wederly diffused impression it exerts on the system we hardly ever fail to rouse it out of its torport depression, to subdue the writation of the Stomach to relieve shason & other violent symptoms incident to the desease Embocations & warm formentations are also useful. Much has been laid & justly of the flowers of Thum in Cholera Morbus. It may be given early a after evacuation from the alimentany canal. But under whatever circumstances it is employed, we shall derive greatered Vantages from it in ar enem a repeated every 3 or 4 hours, but when we have the horizoidices The fatient or other circumstances to render it necessary to administer it for anum it thous be preferred in the solid state Co-operating to the same end that is to allow initability the stornach preleive the pain, formentations to the region of the stornach are always beneficial. The best of them is the bog of cloves (prepared as formerly directed) applications of

this nature are always exceedingly confortable to the patient & in some instances are not without more permanent utility. The remedies calculated to alloy voniting may also be prescribed, among which Lime Water & Milk are to be preferred abelt if these fail a blister should be applied over the stomach & if the system manifests a tendercy to sink the same officiations should be made to both extremities. asd have stated such is the best practice in Cholera Morbus. alarge majority of cases readily submit to the remedies enumerated when judiciously employed. But or conditionally we have to encounter some Violent cases in which we must call in the resources of our profession. I have known cases so rapid as to terminate in 3 a 4 hours ... such cases however one very malignant Shapes of the disease & occurred only during the the prevalence of Tellow Fever. In ordinary times the dise are occasionally terminates in 24 hours. I once pawa ease of Cholera Morbus which arose from lating water melons at noon & all that medicine could do, was not able to prevent a fatalifsue before night. Cholerallorbus is exceedingly leable to return, to quard against a relapse allex citing causes should be avoided as exposure to the hot I un & Night awex ceds in eating & drinking, the use of improper articles of food, Violent exercise, interperate paroxysmel of anger & above all cold extremities, attention to the bonels is also demanded, there offould be kept in a soluble condition by the occasionaluse of mild laxatives as allagnesia or Ol: Ricini & tone should be imparted to the alimentary canal by means of bitters of these Qualscal Colombo are to be preferred. The we areng of Flannel next the skin should not be overlooked in the hrophylactic treat ment of the disease. I do not Know a better preventive in all the bowel complaints then this I have just mentioned vox: the wearing of Flannel next the skin or the Hannel Koller applied around the abdomero

By a very natural transition we has from the consideration of Cholera Morbus to that of Cholera Infartum. This is a disease almost peculiar to the U.S. Children it is true in other countries are liable during the period of Dentition to Various of fections of the alimentary e anal mone of which however he cisely resemble the Endemic of our country. Much has been written on the bowd offections. I have been unable to find any account in a foreign work of what I consider Cholera Infantument cept on imperfect notice contained in Cheghotn on the diseases of Minorca. Considering the immensementality occasioned by this disease even writers of our own

Cholora. Infantum! Stismith.

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country are strangely silent on the subject. as far as I know only four tracts have been published respecting it. The 1st is by D. Rush, the 2 thy Dr. Jackson of Boston the 3d. by D'Miller of N. Jork 4 th by Dr. Mary of the U.S. army. As the account of Dr Lackson is most me at & correct, I will read you the history he has given of the disease under consideration "Cholera Infrutum affects Children from the 1st or 2" week after birth un till they are two years old. It some times begins the Stornach being affec ted with a dearsha a which continues several days without any other symptom of in disposition, but it more frequently comes on with a violent vomiting & hunging with a high fever of remitting character, highest in the evering the matter discharge from the stomach & bowels is generally green or yellow but the stools are sometime, bloody & Slimy, without any tineture of bile. In some instances they are meanly as limpid as water. Worms are he quently discharged in each kind of stools that have been described the children in this stage of the disease of pear to suffer a good deal of pain. They draw up their feet & are never easy on any one posture, the hulse is grick & weak, the head is unusually warm while the actremities retain their natural temperature or incline to be cold, the Sever is of the remitting kind Kdiscoversevidentexarcebation especially in the evening. The disease affects the he ad so much so as in some instances to produce symptoms not only of delivium but of manca in some children throw their heads backwards & forwards & some times make attempts to bite & cratch their havents, nurses & even themselves, a I welling frequently occurs in the abdomen, face & limbs, an intense thirst attend, every stage of the disease, the eyes appear languid & hollow the children generally sleep with them closed Duch is the insensibility of the system in some in-Stances in this disease, that flies have been been to alight on the eye swhen ofen with but exciting a motion in the expelieds, I ometime, the von-ting continues without the purging but more generally the purging exists without the vomiting. Through the whole course of the disease the stool, are pequently large kextremely feter but In some instances they are without smell & resemble the drinks & aliments which have been taken into the body. The disease is sometimes fatal in a few days, I once Saw it carry off a child in 24 hours, its durations is varied by the season of the year & by the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere. a cool day frequently aboutes its violence & disposes it to a foromable termination. It often continues with occasional variations in its appearance for It weeks or two months. Where the descase has been oflore continuous the apparent death is gradually attended with a number of distressing symptoms an ema

the large intertures one over involved in the disease Liver more or to the natural - Green & dark bile in Gale Water Conglopalty yesen Grade interline are entire ally connected In the blendufartum the first symptoms are as great scenetic of Bill

ciation of the body to such a degree that the bones come through the skin. Livid Shots begin to affect, a singultus, convulsions, a strongly marked Hip pocratic countenance Leyes sunk, cheeks faller in & a some mouth generally, hie cedes the fatal termination of the disease. He w children ever re cover after the last symp toms which have been mentioned make their appearance. The predisposition to Cholera Infantion consists the debility induced in the he ated & impure air of large cities. The disease is excited by improper duet or clothing & is after brough on a aggravated by destition, worm to a variety of other extraneous & adventitions circumstances. Distinct from the causes & external/henomenal symptoms of the con plaint dissections reveal to us clearly its naturel extent & its seat. Inold cases effers ins. (of the Brain) are found laying a foundation for Hydro cephalus, but the brain exhibits no morbid appear ances in recent cases & the viscera of the Thorax are a little affected. It is in the contents of the abdomen that the desease spends its whole force. The effects of prexious inflammation may be traced through the whole extent of the alimentary canal but the mucous membrane is particularly affected, dark lived spots are to be seen on this co at in the stomach & sometimes in the small intestines, more particularly the absormer Coagulated Lymph is also spread over their Surface. The Peritonoun is harticularly effected, though the appearances of disease are not very considerable in that membra as might be suspected the hepatic apparatus is much deranged. The Liver as my obser vation has extended is universally encreased in sixe & sometimes considerably at tered in condition, so as to occupy 2/5 of the abdomen. Very often it is inducated but more generally it is soft & flabby in its texture. The Gall Bladder is usually filled with belevariously vitiated & altered in its nature. Of the spleen & pancreas not much is remarked thoughthey are occasionally described as more or less affected. It would ap hearthat this disease is very closely allied to the one last mentioned. Like that it is hobably in the commencement a Gastrie affection & the Hepatic System is sympathetically drawn into a state of disorder. all the evidence which can be collected from the causes, dyna toms, phenomera or dissection & plan of treatment compels us to support such aview of the Tathology of the case. IREA VILLENJ. As already mentioned the diseases commences with disordered condition of the alimentary canabilities now very generally admitted that our larlust endeavour should be to evacuate the stomach & bolocks but as regards the precise course to be pursued to effect this purpose there is by no me any the Dame unanimity of opinion Most generally purges especially Castor Vil are employed Cases of a mild nature may undoubtedly be heated in this way, but in the more Violent

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cases attended with vometing it is impossible to get ouch me dicine to be retained on the stomado It is therefore required that eve previously allay the irritation of that organ by giving Coffee without Dugar or Mulk, by anodyne enjections by formentations to the Efe gastric region or by the use of the warm bath. after this indication has been properly fulfilled sie may resort to the purger Xexcept in very young children Jam in the habit of using the Sub: Alun: Hy di combined with very small doses of opinion the advantages of this over the Ol. Ricinit other purgatives are from its insipidity & Smallness of bulk, it may be readily exhibited Ith at from its weight it will remain on the stomach even though vometing bear excited a continued, these in actual Mactice are important considerations. To the advantages of this combina tion already mentioned may be added that as an evacuant it operates much more effectually while at the Jame time the shasmode o une asine ss is either mitigar ted or wholly removed and these cretions of the Lever & prima Via are increased) all the is herfectly in telligible from the known effects of Calomel & Opium, adapted as this treatment may be to ordinary aused it is not I us ceptitale of universal of pleasure. Sometimes the disease is combined with such a vehemence of Gastric distress as to medude alto gether the use of purges. Every minute almost there is a violent vomiting accompanied with venement thirst, tran about the umbilious, febrile heat on the Sur face & a very quick kirritable pulse, what is to be done under such circumstances of disease. There can be no doubt of the propriety of huking yently with the eacusti This it is true is not customary & in using it go counter to the sentiments of several respectable practitioners but am not influence a by such considerations when our positive experience tells one I am right Emetic, to check vometing & are always faringly mescribed & with no little oblicitie de & affrehension. What is the foundation of this prejudice a time dity cannot ascertain. Certainly when there is none as on to suspect active inflammation of the alimentary canal there is not exhaustion they may be safe by Keffica crowsly employed, they relieve the stomach of its offensive contents kimpart tone & otrenght to that organ so as to prevent the recurrence of boniting. But they do more, by determining to the surface, they invite disuase from the internal parts lequalize the action & Excitement of the body. We in every other bowels affection accompanied with fever accelevation of the pulse VI is imperatively demanded. Bear in mindthe insideral tu of this e diseases & particularly the marks of inflammation which dissections uni. tormly reveal to us in cases of Cholera Infantium. Cases are of prequent occurrence in which the Lancet is Fatally reglected or omitted, it is common with me lothers of his city to

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bleed several times in the more violent cases & uniformly believe with unequisocal utility V.J. prudently employed as a remedy against in flammation & its proximate or immediate effects is to tranquilles the child both as regards the stomach & general condition of the system. But here as in all other instances you must regulate the Lancet with a Shund & discriminating judgement. Often the Stomach has been prepared for their reception much good may be derived from the mercurial purged. Calomel may be administered by it self d in combination with Viun as already mentioned It is infinitely preferablet the oil for the reasons before stated, X it acts on Kemulger the Liver & relieve zity congestions. Outwhen the prejudices against mercury are insurmountable or we are forbidden with it by peculiarity of constitution or any other cause, we should always resort to a sol ution of Sulph! Maga! this medicine is admirably adapted to all cases attended with britability of the Stomach, it possesses some quality do not xactly know that which enables it to allay vomiting. But having once thoroughly wacuated the bowels I would no longer employ hunged except in those cases where there was strong evidences of bilions are cumulations or some other Vitiated matter in the alimentary canal ofly conviction is that in Choleran fantier. Les the bowel complaints generally Physicians have uged evacuations too far cherishing even at this moment the antiquated doctrine of Morbid humors. Many practitioners are accustomed to contrabuse purges as long as any thing can be brought away from this they do under the impression that the contents of the intestined are of an irretating nature & while they remain must continue the riseade The reverse I hold to be correct It manifestly appears to me that all the bowel affections Originate in a primary viritation of the floriach & intestines & that the mucous discharges which attend the complaint are the effect of this primary irritation Employ therefore such measured and are calculated to tranquellize the irritation afterwards the hungay will subside De ducing my practice from this View of the cases, after the bowels have been once freely evacuated resort to those medicines which quiet the existing irritation correcting the action of the Liver & at the same time determine to the surface of the body Combinations of Opium, Calomel & pecac: are eminently calculated for this hurfore, as regards children the following are the proper propertions A dum this gr 1 Steft: July: No. VIII Luf: Mun: Hydr: 97 11 J. Millars Porders. One to lectaker every 1.203 Mecachians of grolly hours according to circumstances-If the porrders are too small add a little Turn arabic. When the paint irritation are violent & the evacuations frequent increase the quantity of opium or what is still better resort to

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anodyne westions these in severe cases should be repeated every 2 a 3 hours by this me and we may speedely calm the irritation of the bowels & as soon as that is removed the other symptoms subside or disappear. asentering fully into my plan af an anaging this desease. I am much attached to the se remedies which make a direct & forceble in mession on the skin. Independant of its diaphoretic property the warm bath is an important remedy. In Cholera Infantium there is great inequality of temperature While one part of the body is parcher ghot another is ceyed the same symptoms also occur in the Cholera of advanced life. By immersion in the warm bath we equal bre the temperature & diffuse a glow over the surface while other not less signal advantages are obtained, as however the effect is evanescent the bath should be repeated daily & I one times twice a day. It maybe rendered more effectual and Is pecually when there is a tendency to sinking in the child by the addition of Salt Mustard, bayenne Sepper, Better Herbs or what well unswer better Brandy or other ardent Spirits. By this me ans you may excite an action in the cutameous vessels & with draw disease from the internal harts. as co-operating to the same and Blis ters should not be neglected, they may be employed in almost every stage & should be applied to the stomach, abdomen or extremeties according to the circumstance of the Case & more striking indications. after a few days in Jone instances & in others after as many weeks keven months, the desease has see into a diarrhea, attended with tormina & tenesmus, it is usual at this juncture to find the stomach much debilitated with a total loss of its howers of degestion & so irritable as hardly to relien any nourishment. The remedies generally resorted to under du ch circumstances are the alkaline & cretaceous preparations. They may be prescribed as follows. Such: Pur: Zi Figue: Chalk Inlep A de sert tables poonfull for a dose Vincto Opin: 9th XV Menthi veb uman: Aqua Perif: 3111 To this may be added a few drops of the Dil: Menth: Pip: Or if you prefer the alkali the following is the best formula Ry Sub: Carb: potass: pun: Vinet: Opici! guxy A little pepperment may also be added. Dose. a desert spoon full 3i Sach, Purif: agua

0 one transmission in the test of the constitution of a 4

Thubarb may also be resorted to with great a drantage I will tette you the best mode of administering it. Ry Pulv: Phei: Palm: gry X The dose is a desert sprooful at the Magnes: Usta 7 fe intervals be fore stated. This prepara Finct: Opin gtts XV tion is particularly a alculated to Ol: anisi gets VI to overcome the Tornina & Tenesmus Jacch: Sur: 3111 which are aft to occur. aqua: Fort: The Spiced Phul arb may be given also, there are two modes of preparing it viz: Cort: Cinnam: To be put in a dest-dish and bunt out. Nux: Moseh: Caryoph: Jack: Purif: Shts: Cuman Nº 2 X Rader Plei To be simmered away untile Cinnomon: 3 ii Chalfer aformated, then add Sht. Vin: Sale ellacin Fii (Succh: Pirif: 9: s: to hrevent A agua Font: Jul Oii) becoming som. Connected with this stage of the disease there is sometimes much a cidity & great intestinal writation, one of the best preparations to obviate this is the following RI Ol: Ricini Sacch: Ref: 71 This will often remain on the stomach alt: ovi hoii Tinch: Opin: gtt XX rejected. The preparation is admirably At et adde gradation | calculated to meet the indication it Aqua Calcis 3V is intended to answer. But when the irritation is excessive, nothing but the and dyne injection will be found to succeed as the disease advances, it loses all or most of its painful symptoms & a simple diarrhea endues attended with such profuse evacuations that the child hat from 10 to 30 over 40 stools in 24 hours. But as the treatment in this case is the same as that in Diarrhea of grown her-Ins. I shall postfone an account of the remedies, until come to treat of that disease, there are Some remedies however more harticularly adapted to children & of them I shall briefly speak of the minerals of astringents, the only one from whiche have derived advantage is the Dulph. alum grow in doses of 2 or 3 grains combined/4 or /8 gr Theum. 3 or 4 times aday, it produces very bene

Ry Sal martin gr 11 9211 Sulfi acid Sace: Albi a qua font 9+ X 1 a tea s poonfull to be taken several times a day

ficial effects in this case. The a cet: Plumbi has been very much recommended of late years I have tried it again & again & from my own experience can say no thing in its favour. No advantage is derived from it, use & by its astringent operationit is apt to occasion devere hain. Combinations of Chalk with the First of them are useful vis as follows. If Creta ppt: 3ii | me A defsert spoonful to be given Tines: Kino 3ii | every 2 or 3 hours. an infusion of gall; Tinct opin gttXV with Finct : Opin or an infusion of Ol: Binnan: 9tt 11 Columbo in forder have been much agua Font: Zii) employed & well deserve then of utation The Hamatox: Camp: (favorite of D. Thysich) is a useful medicine in this case of Cholera Infantum. It is much used by many practitioners in this city. It may be ad ministered in the form of infusion. Dr. Physick informed he had derived moved Vantage from the Hamatox: Comp: than from any other article. Dut of all the reme. dies it this case, the most decidedly efficacious is the Rubus or in common language the Blackberry or Dew berry. The root of this blant i, an agreeable aromatic & the most porseiful astringent, I am acquainted with, it is now nearly ten years since It came to my knowledge, it had been long employed as a popular remedy but never before that time as far as I know by any regular practitioner. It not only lies comfar tably on the stomach, but is so active as in a few days to put amend to the complaint To powerful indectis its astringency that it is often necessary to prescribe lax atives afterit. To prepare it take I i of the Root & hours verit a pint of borling water Flannelrollers at this stage around the abdomen are serviceable also Calonel cum him in minute doses (Here it may not be improper to state that whenever you use the warm bather the, desease, you should let the petient stay in about 15 minutes When he comes out, wife him dry Soul him all over with sweet oil &spice to it. But after all the only sovereign remedy fore attended with uniform success, is a change fair as long as the child continued exposed to the operation of all the causes which produce the desease we may palleate or suspend the attack but we shall havely un effect a permanent cure Relapse on relapse will occur untill the child is womout with repeated attacks & sinks under the desease, much advantage will be derived from sending your patient into the country in any stage of the disease It is even a Serted by I. Rush that during a pravice of 50 years he only lost 200 3 children of those he had dent into the country. Ily own experience will not at low me to go to far But it must be admitted that no other remedy is sufficient as

In the last stayer where debility has been induced suls privisors recommended The cold bath eight to be used 20 or 30 minutes often the chits istaken out of the

soon as the child gets into the free air of the country you may often observe a bene ficial change in its condition Converbileit was yet in the carriage, have Known a great alteration for the better experienced But when a country residence cannot be commanded at well be proper to order that the patient should be taken to ride or should be carried out of the city once a twice aday Unother remedy of great importance to the child is the air of the river Supecially the motion of the boat or vedsel when he cannot be taken into The country It has come within my own observation to see very greated. vantage even in the worst forms of Cholera Infantium le ivid from carry ing the child once a day a crof I the Delaware. The incefsant vomiting him ging which attend the disease have been entirely checked by this simple medy The diet from the commencement should consist of the milk of the mother or of weared off procured mude if not diluted milt & some faring coal articles as Rice Barley Water, arrow Root & C. Totes a portion of clowing linen bag, boil it 3 or 4 hours, grate it & thicken the milkwith it, this makes a very good diet. To allow the thirst, Mint Jea Balm Jea, Burnt Bread Kwater or Seltzer water answer very well Salt meat & particularly Salt Herrings & the feet of ham may be allowed & are advantageous in the last Stage. Repetuits have sometimes proved serviceable te little weak Brandy & water or Old maderalline gre good drinks. To prevent a disease so difficult & so destructive of lefe & happeness be comes us a high and hara mount duty I will therefore indicate the Prophylactic plan of treatment which in the experience of mactitioners has been found to be most successful 1 st. Never to permit the child to be we are drive thin the year, no food is so Salutary at this period as the mothers milk. The remark has been made by a lithe prace titioners of this city that when shildren are kept to the breast a long time they are not aft to be attacked with Cholora, but on the contrary such hardly ever escape it as are nowished on spoon victuals altegether are we ared very early 2d When a predisposition to Cholera is supposed to exist you should recommendation by the use of the cold bath. This acts not only by preserving cleanliness but also inharts tone by reverse sympathy to the alimentary canal. The cold bath does not always a gree with the child in this case, you must resort to the warm bath with I gual advantage. When either is employed it should be done. 3d You should direct the wearing of Flannel next the skin & the use of worsted stockings: The greatest he

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refit is experienced by grown persons affected by the bowl complaints from this practice & not less in children. It is common to deprive the Sild not only of stock. ings but also of sheed, this custom is a very dangerous one, I have sometimes seen the patient cured by directing him to wear worsted stockings. 4th Payparticular attention to dieting the Child. Let it eat spaningly of fruit & let unripe and unwholedome fruit be entirely excluded. The proper deet for a child substantially is melt & farinaceous substances, arrowroot pour ged, Dece, Tapiacea &c What are called spoon Victuals are also suitable, these are made of biscuit ground down & boiled with milk, after a few months the child should be accustomed to a little animal food. The powers of the stomach will they be strenghtened & tone imparted to the alimentary canal generally 5th During the process of dentition the gums should after be examined & if swollen overfland should be freely & frequently lancet. The influence of the process of dentitions over the whole sconormy of the child uniformly predisposes to Cholera & other bowel affections. I have seen violent convulsions, Hydrocephalus, Xacough so violent aste betaken for Pertudsis, all produced by difficult dentition. There is a common pre fudice ang ainst lancing the gums arising from the belief that the tooth will meet with greater difficulty in pro-druding through the citation. This is not true for the tooth is not protruded the Sums, but they are generally removed by absorption I we know that a creative is more readily absorbed than the original structure after all if you wish your patient to recover you must dend him to the country Dutifeether on account of poverty or other lauses, a residence out of town can not be commanded, let your patient be carried once or twice a day a crost the river Xexpored every way to have air. repent that have often seen this succeed in removing Cholera Infortum. It is a curious fact that this city of late has been hearly exempt from Choleren Infantum. Three or four years ago I had 2 a 3 hundred patients annually with this disease & ately shave not altended more than so To much has the complaint diminished among us. Whether this is owing to the increa sed purity of the air, to the coldness of the weather or to the introduction of the School Kell water & cannot positively determine Such is the experience of every practition er in Philadelphia

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class! Byexia DXS MIN I HER IA Order Vet. Profluira. Cullen defined this complaint to be a contagious fever in which thepatient has frequent mucus & bloody evacuations accompanied with much grihing & followed by Tenes mus, The faces being for the most part retained. Except as regards contagious which is a rare & forticious occurrence I do not Know that this celebrated definition can be amended. as the history of the disease must be familiar to most of you & may be learned by consulting books afeady accept, it is not necessary for me to enter into a mine to descip tion. On attack of Dysentery according to by denham whose account of the disease has with few alterations been so fied by most writers on the subject comes on with a chill, Ducceeded by flashes of heat & frequency of hulse. These symptoms ared on Tollowed by severe griping pains & a constant desire to go to stool. But in many cases the lo cal affection is generally received first Kherhapemot less frequently the disease is preceded by loss of affectite, con tiveness, nausea, flatitence or vomiting after these take place, the initation Juneasiness of the bowels above mentioned. as the disease extends itself become son firmed, the evacuations be come more painful & preceding every stool there is a grihing Stormina & rumbling from flatulence. I very often happens that by the vislent straining a portion of the intestines is protrieded externally forming prolap Sud ani with which there is an increase of the tormina & tenesmus especially Tornina means the painful griping a thending the stools & Tenesmus the simple Kneading of the bowels) The matter discharged by stool is Various, sometime, con susting of Frothy mucus only (Dysenteria Alba) though more generally it is streaked with bloods Imall coagulated lumps, like castous matter are observable & in some cases copious himorrhagies of pueblood take place from the anus, there are the ordenary appearance of the stools in Dysentery. Now & then interminated with the merbed discharges, small portions of natural faces may be seen afouning the Shape of Vall nut & denominated I cybald, the von iting whe chis aniformly atten ded with temperorary relief. We commonly meet with fever more or led marked with the usual symptoms as increased heat, restleness & thirst though the fulse is rarely very either very full or active. This may be considered the crisis of the dis ease which commonly occurs in a few days, though it is pequently much more motiacted . Not arrested by our remedies, the altack her al forth puts on a devere aspect. To an encease of the principal affections in cident to the case are added a rope

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depression of strength, coldextremities, tension of the abdomen, cold clammy, sweats petechice hiccough, aptha, a Small & feeble pulse & discharges of an a cred fluid resembling the washing of beef. These symptoms are generally the precusors of death (but they should not be deemed invariably So, as recoveres from Dysentry Sometimes take place, when the greater part or the whole of them have been exhibited In the contrary when we find the case is about to terminate favorably therewill be a remission of Fever, the Surface becomes moist & relaxed, the evacuations less frequent & more natural & the Tormina & Tenesmus either subside altogether or are greatly abated, to this account I have only to add one observation, the complaint sometimes occurs without any discharge whatever, such cases are by for the most fatal. The want of evacuations arises from the existence of inflammation soviolent as to transcend the secretory functions. I have seen instances of this and tothers may be found recorded in Ty denhan & the older writers, they resemble · Your hear in this circumstance, that in the latter the discharges cease in the occurren of violent inflammation. Causes. Much has been said at different times of the causes of Dysentery. The disease was at one period believed to originate exclusively or nearly so from a species of contagion generated in the system of one individual Sty him imparted to another. But by a more careful observation, it will be per ceived that is not the general & uniform character of the disease. By a late writer it has been sta. ted with me little plausibility that Dysentery is only contagious when the fever is original by Typhoid or when it assumes that cast in its progress. Determining from what I have Seen should conclude that he advances Dound doctrine. I has however been supposed that the contagion arises from the alvine evacuations & more plausibly that it originated from the stagnant secretions & excretions which were sapposed to remain until they had run into hutrefaction. But neither of these suppositions is well established. No evidence has been adduced to prove that the excetions in Dysentery are capable of producing the effect alluded to & the same may be Said of the filth from the patient which may have been allowed to putrify, as I formerly mentioned did, the perspiration wine, or the faces under any cucin stance good ride to Dysentery, the cases should be as diversified as the caused are from which they derive their origin. On the contrary when contagion is the cause of the desease there is one uniform description of morbid a ction or at least not more diversified than might be expected from he culiarity of constitution or the grade of force with which the attack is made. More over it has been clearly

shewnthat Dysentery & other contagions diseases may be propagated, though theutmost care as regards clearlined in allrespects be attended to what then are we to conclude. except that in the Typhus State the extremevessely takeon an action by which the contagious matter is elaborated belimmated out of the system But Dysentery may mot st generally be traced to other causes, among which may be mentioned the ordinary sources ofour autumnab fevers. Now then it is excited by a cred matter taken into the stomach & it has been known to occur as an epidemic, depending like other diseases of the's class, whom some peculiar distemperature of the asmosphere. Now perhaps does it less frequently arise from the densible qualities of the air, Cold suddenly alternating with heat & mousture succeeding to by nessequally produce the complaint. as in other bowel affections whatever suddenly checks herspiration in many instances produced Dy sentery. This complaint also sometimes accompanies Catarih & have seewit in many cases alternated with Rheumatism. But whatever may be the cause of Dysentery, it is evedently a febrile affection, directed to the alimentary canal particularly. This disease is confined almost entirely to the summer of those who two in the country are most liable to it more particularly those who live welevate dregions, where they are exposed to the free access of cold air, which worles the desease; on the contrary those who inhabit the low/claces are not so hable to Lysentery. Even as long ago as the time of Ly denham sucha New of the Pathology of this complaint was entertained, the opinion is sape horted by the fact that the disease assumes different types, being sometimes Intermittent, sometime, remittent & Sometime, continued, which last may be highly inflammatory or may partake of the Various degrees of Typhas malignancy most generally (always when it arises from marsh efflurice) the primary Deat of Dysentery is the Stome and. There it is that the first atten is made, as is indicated by nausew & Vometing & from this point the marked impreddion is gradually extended down to the bowels as is revealed to us on of sections it appears to us that the force of the disease ultimutely expends itself on the large intestines. In this hard of the alimentary can alor tube we find most marks of presenting inflammation & other phenomina of diseased action Enough has been said tily hove to you my sentiments relative to the natura of I gs enteryligh what have laid be correct, the indication of cur must be obvious.

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disease cannot be denied but it should be liberally employed by persua sion is in this case that practitioners give their medicines in doses infinitely too small to be of any decided utility in the more violent cases of Several brunces of Castor Oil should be taken daily It must be recollected that in Dysentery the Oil passes very rapidly through the bowels, very slightly altered & making so slight an impression as to remove ocarcely any hortion of excrementations matter noteven bele. I have seen it discharged from the bowels in the course of ha ef on how or an horn after it had been swallowed as regards our owned ysenteries especially such as o earn in warm weather, especially in the I. States I cannot help maintaining the opinion that mercurial punges are infinitely better a dapted to the treatment. Do we not find them preferable when evacnations are demanded? We give them in Belions Fevers & a fortion we show Thoughy accommend them in the case before us Inmy own practice of pre-Scribo Calomel alone or in corrbination with Rhei X when the medicine lingers in the bowels I promote its operation by mild laxatives (Julph Maynes:) or resort to the use of injections. after weh are thus freely evacuated the bowels, the mereurial pearges are not again demanded. Now the Castor bil comes on with propriety. The Epson Dalts perhaps would form a better Substitute for Caloniel & its combinations, No practical point has been more debated than how far we may purge in Dysentery. It appears however at bredent that the point is pretty it il determine I that we should proceed with lungatives untill natural evacuations are established. This aminduced to believe is a sacred practical rule Every one conversant with Dysentery well knows that while the acrid & facal accumulations are suffered to remain the boweld are vritated & the hain & other unpleasant symptom, are considerable aggravated. Let it however be recollected that the discharges which accompany the disease are merely the effect of preexisting viritations & to releive them we must correct the previous disorder. acting on this principle, I have been in the ha bit of resorting to Opium, much earlier than the general practice of Physicians would seem to warrant. Nevertheless an herfectly convinced of the rectitude of this course by a very large & faithful observation of its effects. Even since the age of vydennam with a very few exceptions who are shall presently no tice, there has been a marked aversion to the use of opium in the tre atment of the

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disease Even by Cullen & the best writers of his time & still later, the practice was either notice d with distrust or unreservedly condemned. But all these writers seem to have been influenced more or less by the old notions of the Humoral Pathology, they confounded cause Keffect as much are the discharges from the bowels in Dysentery, the effects of inflammation or rather of critation of the stomach I Intestines as the matter in Sonowhea is from an inflam mation of the Wethera & a flow of te ars from the irritation of the eye when that organ has been offended by atoms of dust or grains of Dand But in resorting in this early stage to opium, I do not he it at to allow the ne cessity of uniting with it Oil or some other evacuating me dicine. My more general object how even in endeavourer gto remove the contents of the bowels, is also to produce a general determination to the surface of the body. The last is indicated by the condition of the skin & might be supported by the most distinguished authorite whichour I crence can afford. But still it must be remembered that previous to any attempt to excite persperation, the pulse & other inflammatory symptoms must be reduced by direct depletion. When this is not attended to, sweating would onlytend to augment the desease. Less than any other complaint does Dy sentery admit of a Substitute for the Lancet in the commencement. A late practitioner of this city has declared that with bleeding & openin he could manage any case of Dysentery. I am not prepared to go so far, though I am well convenced of the signal effects of the Lancet in all aying irritation. In the early stagged do be leive that inportant effects are obtained from this remedy as also from Opium in the advanced stages. It is now more than half a century since the celebra Ed Akendide the Foeth Physician proclaimed the Superiority of the sweating Clan over all others in the management of Dysentery. This view of Pathology & the readment was adapted by several very respectable practitioners. It was particularly afferted by elichter a writer of the highest authority that Dy sentery is a Pheumatic a Catarrhab affection of the large intestines & that the bilibus & other descharges are accidental or accept ony to the main dide ased as mere effects are not materially to be regarded in the treasment of the disease. as deduced from this hyporhesis the Kractice which he lays down, consists exclusively of me and calculated to excite perspiration. I do not go to the Gullextent with this author, either in his speculative view of the disease or in his practical de duction. This is one of many instances in which injury had been done to great medical thruth by a vain attemp a the exception takes for the rule ci in

at generalisation, what holds in harticular cases is made to apply to all, Cases of Caturrhal or Theumatic affections of the alimentary canals do oc Casionally oceur & sweating will sometimes du écel without previous evacuation. But these instances are very rare the that enters into the prace ties of medicine with such a view of the Pathology of Dysertey will inevitably be truced along the path of his business by the dreadful mortality he will infert on his unfortunate patients In detailing the cire of Dysentery we have reached as far as the use of Diophoretics, the mode of operation of such medicines, I have explained more than once it remains therefore to indicate the best means for effecting the fun pose. My own experience led me to prefer at this juncture a combination of opium Specae: & Calomet in the following proportions. Pul: Opic grs XVI Mr. ft. Pill: Nº. VIII

Pul: Opic grs VIII) every two or three hours. Confessedly this is not the most active diaphoretic but it is productive of effect which perhaps at this crisis are still more important than diaphoretics. It composes intestinal irritation, releases the surface of the body, gently opens the boweld & causes other in prefitions which though not very intelligible are very Salutary in their consequences, more particularly the hepatic & intestinal de cretion. Every one who has noticed the operations of Calomel in small dove in the bowel affections must have noticed the powerful effects resulting from the article of probably does good not less by the changes it produces in the alimentary and hepatic secretions than by its directly purgative property. as an infinitely more certain & powerful de aphoretie, when copious perspiration Deems to be demanded, the Pul: Dov: will seldow fail but it should never be resorted to impreference to the preceding article when it is still necessary to evacuate the bowels. No article of the Mat: Med: has been more highly extotle In Dysentery than specac; given alone or in various state, of combination by Some practitioners. It seems more particularly a dapted to those case of disease which are accompanied with such copious descharges of blood from the Rectum as amount to and ntestinal Hemovrhage. This opinion determining from the general properties If the article would appear to be perfectly correct, but in every former variety of yountery it is beneficial & well suited though I have prescribed it when the poin has been most violent & the des no to go to stool very frequent & ineffectual: The great

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hower of The cac, over this disease does not restentirely on my own authority, for more than half a century it has been employed by practitioners in every section of the globe & has extorted from them very general if not unanimous approba tion. Us to its precise mode of operation in this disease all writers are not agreed I do not agree with Cullen & Sir George Baker that its efficacy de hends in a pung ative property, for the medicine produces an apposited feet, nor do I believe that it owes all its howers to the perspiration which it induces for we have numerous diaphoreties nor less active than I pecae: but very inferior to it in the treatment of Dysentery. Much however of its good of feets may be ascribed to its operation on the Surface of the body & such an explana tion comports best with the properties of the article & its known affects on the system. Two other modes of administering leac; in Dysentery have been propo Isd. By Clarke who wrote on the nature & cure of the Dysentery it is recommen ded in the Shape of an enjection. Rad: Therac: Cont: Ziii, to be put in Oir Aqua boil to (), this quantity to be a dministered 3 times in 24 hours By this he blieves the bowels in the first place are thoroughly evacuated & the Tormina & Tenes mus entirely removed. Of this mode of administering specae: I know nothing from my orowexperience; though I have always been tought to believe that a decoc tion of the article is entirely enert. All the writers in the Mat; med: a gree or this hourt. Much more confidence in my opinion should be placed in the second mode of giving it. Defeated in his attempts to cure Dysentery by the ordinary means W. Playfair a Surgeon in the Britishestablishment in India, has a eca lingly to his own Mutement used specae: with great in doses Is to J' combined without or 40 or even 80 drops Tinct: Opic, confining the patient for some home to a horrsontal position, if the first dove was rejected a second was given which he says was generally retained. The practice reported to be so efficacing was confessed by the author to be only adapted to the commencement of the attage for if the disease is at all advanced, the stomach becomes so irritable as to reflet the medicine at once. By M. English Surgeon to the British troops in India, the mode above described was successfully followed. In my own practice I have never employed, but I entertain respecting it very favourable impres rons. It seems to me very well adapted to evacuate the alimentary canal in the commence ment & by Opium & Land anum entering into the prescription, to allay intestinal irritation which is undoubtedly the proximate cause of Dysentery tapain Bath recommended

Much has been said precisely under these circumstances in which we resort to specac! of the autimoreal preparations, they have been fairly tried by me & though in some cases they prove successful. I think they are not at all in hourt of efficacy to be compared with I/recae; But many of the most respectable writers report very differently on the comparative value of the two medicine! It is expressly stated by I'm Sev. Baker that the result of extensive experience with them both is a decided preference for the centimore al preparations. To the dame point goes also the evidence of fird. Tringle not to mention other writers of less authority whose evidence however is not strong & unreservedly delivered. The glass of Antimonyway the preparation imployed by Fir I. Pringle in the case of Dysentery. Casesoning occur in which one article may be better thantan other & it is by no means easy to say at what time or in what case cither is to be preferred dans unable to indicate any accurate mode of descrimination & on the whole Isuspect when you encounter I you will find the speece : So well Juited to your views that you will not feel inclined to exchange it for Antimony. as a measure auxiliary to Sweating, great a dvantage may some times be derived from the application of warmth to the surface externally all of you perhaps are acquainted with the benefit experienced from formentations applied to the abdomen & bowels. They are particularly Suited to allay the shasmodic uneasiness which exists commonly & keeps up a profuse perspiration: it is unecedsary to recapitulate the method of making such formentations. Not a little has been said by some mactitioners of the utility of the of plications of Linements to the Abdomen at this stage of the complaint these for the most part con sist of mixtures into which sinct : prienters largely. Dut lately it has been said that much more a drantage is derived from decidedly stimulating Itions Lamong these, one of the bead is the Ol, Tereb, This I have so douby would havduce very good effects in Dysentery especially when there is much pain & distension of the abdomer, but a better made of applying it is to place cloths wring out on the absomer, as might be expected, the warm bath in Dyventery, as well as in the other bowel affections is highly Serviceably It acts precisely on the principle of formentations though it is much effectual, nevertheles on a count of the great difficulty of prescribing

D. Dues in the East India demin - 4, or 5 sas Hereighooing sometime used

it is not a remedy adapted to general practice & may in a large may ority of instances be dispensed with. It is however one of the resources of our art which practitioners ought always to bear in mind, but to which he need notex ceptine ases of emergency. As regards children the effects stated do not apply To these it is easy to administer the remedy & we shall her ceive that in Children it is infinitely more efficacions than in cases of adults Of late however a remedy has been proposed which goes to suspend the. warm bath & Jomen tations, I allude to the Flannel Roller applied round the Trunk of the body, b. or 84do A 2 or 3 inches wide is to be we apped around the body from the hips to the arm hits. as relates to the a cute stage of Dysenty I have no experience with the bandage. But long before I had seen the work in which this is recommended I had been in the habit of using it in Diarrhea in the Chronic or advanced Stage of Lysentery & particulary in Cholera Infantum (Vide Deivers on Dysentery) Whis fact is well known to a large number of my pa tients & also to several of my medical friends in this city. To the employment of the remedy I was led by analogical induction but more of this when I come to treat of Deurste a. You should never use the Flannel Roller to the exclusion of other remedies in the early stage of Dysentery. as yet & have said nothing of the we of blisters in the treatment of Dysentery. They are however important renedies It w many cases cannot be dispersed with consistently with the patients case They may be applied to the abdomen or toeither of the extremities, but here asis. other cases, they are most effectual when placed meanest the seat of the disease. It is in this case the common practice to prefer the extremities on account of the greaten convenier a supposed to hie experience dry the patient in giving to stool with the aldonen sore & inflammed by the verscating application but judging from what I have observed my self, I am sure that the degree of hair has been greatly exagerated. Besides considerations of this nature ought never to Deterus from the em ployment of Blisters to the abdoncer when the symptoms strongly indicated the remedy my own he actice in this respect is previously to evacuate the bowels Its order one new coprous bleedings & of perceive that no great or salutary impression has been upon the disease, then dover the whole of the abdolnen with a blister. as in other cases of inflamnation particularly intestinal you will here also have reason to be delighted with the effect of this application. I enjoin it on you in the treatment of Dysentery particularly of a formidable nature to keep an eye on blisters & never permit any false delicacy felse

Blister in the concluding Itages of the design en Tablishon falt af muri Soda dissible in Vingon Doze a tablishonifule. Sac Sab recom by Eckmulen: a dair. 13 anfields Chapman speaks hyphyppt

tenderness to your patient to induce you to overlook so valuable a remedy under such circumstances. You will however have difficulties to encounter: the preju. dices of the patient & his friends are against the remedy most generally & unleft you interpose the whole weight of outhority with which you profession invests you: it will very often be applied too late or entirely ne gle ated (The use of Mercuny in the Southern climate is demanded, the the disease of summer an inflamma tony character by change of climate) I have now completed the general treat ment of Dysentery. But one or two local affections Dometimes accompany the complaint, which are so troublesome as to demand our particular attention I allude more harticularly to those hairful affections Tormina & Venedonus They are sometimes met with in every stage of the complaint, though they are generally more violent towards its termination. Many remedies have been been Dug gested for their relief: into the combination of which Opium enters largely. Us regards Jornina Kespecially when it is connected with foul Sacridaccumulations in the borsels, great advantage may be derive from the following prescription Rf Ol: Plaine 31 At 44

Sum: acac: 3111 Atable spronfule to be agree ministry of Sacch: alt: 31 taken every 1. 2 n3 hours can Timet: Opic get IX This remains on the Stornach infinitely better that the vil alone & after a few do Jes have been taken, very much releives the Signiftons. But I think a better formula is the following. Pf Ol: Ricini. Opt: Zi toft

Sacch. abb: Zi a tuble spoon full

abb: Ovi N. 1 to be taken every Tinct: Opic 9H I 2 or 3 hours. now on the a.C. et qua Calcis 3/11) But a still better mixture is the one mentioned to you when on Cholera Inf: In some of these cases much a drantage may be derived from the Cretaceous Julep. The method of preparing it have a bready told you. Nor ofless utility under some circumsta ces is the combination of specae: & Opium in the proportion of gri of the former grip of latter But in relation both to Tormina & Tenesmus, Opium dire etly to the Rectum is often emi. nently beneficial. I may be used in the Shape of an anodyne enjection or when there is much irritability & executation of the Rectum, a hill of three or four grains may be introduced & lodged 2 or I in ches into the Rectum. Thus a dministered the Mium moduces so little irrita

Clark re commads the Specacias an enema Emolent Exempt a Flax Seed, Sum acacia, Barley water used The of Mercuy in Sysenley in Warm claim ates bide dohnson

tion that no effort whatever is made to discharge it and all beneficial results are derived which could be expected from the same article into the stomachoi administered in any other way. It has the advantage also that when the prejudice of the patient Inbidingections, it may be used in this form without his knowledge. But of all the means which I have everemployed with a view of alleviating Tornina and Ionesmus in comparable the best is an injection of me ted Butter or Land depri. ved of all ets dalt & perfectly free from rancidity. From ph/2 to ph/1 in a ligit state should be thrown up the Rectum every how or two, the Butter is to before ferred The relief experienced from it is in conceivably great, it is a fact worth, of being mentioned that animal oils are infinitely less irritating & offensive than those derived from vegetables, thus Butter or Lard may be applied with a soothing effect to an unitable sinface which would be aggravated by Olive Oil. There is a domestic remedy which I have not yet noticed. I allure to the solution of common Salt in Vinegas. a spoonful of Salt is to be difsolved winegar 3 or 4 spoonsfull. one of which is to be drank every how untile the whole is taken, this is useful in some cases of Tormina & Tenesmus & also make a permanent impression on the disease. Nothing as yet has been said of eller cury, given with a view of Dalivation, by consulting writers more particularly of the Cast & West Indies it will be found that in the management of Dysentery Mercury thus employed is almost exclusively confided in. Not only is it given in the largest doses possible internally but is also employed externally with a liberal hand in the shape of friction the object of exhibiting it thus freely is to induce Dalivation as I feedily as possible. There can be little doubt of the Superior efficacy of this plan in the treatment of Dysentery occurring in Trohical climates. The disease in the Windies is almost always associated with agreater or less degree of Hepatie derangement. But in our country it is of an in flamm atory character & o rapid in it progress that long before the Dystem could be brought under the Mercurial inspression, gargiene would propably take place, but in protracted & lingering cases & especially when there is a tendency to a Typhus condition, there cannot be the slightest doubt of the usefulness of Mercury Whenhowever come to treat of this form of the disease, I shall speak of the medicome more particularly. as a substitute for mer cury the Mitric a cid has been recommended, it answers very well. To conclude the consideration of inflammatory Dyse tery, it only remains for me to indicate the diet proper to be observed in this case. The

Wine & Juins in the Datuert danks donatomifrable.

Sweating long resorted to beneficial

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disease being one of active inflammation of the a limentary can al it is obvious that we should delect such articles as are least irritating & offensive to the stom ach & these in or der that the powers of digestion may be as little exexcessed as possible, should be of a fluid nature. What are denominated de mulcent drinks have been appropriated by the common consent of practioners X by the prejudices of the rulgar to the case before us, the neatest & most agreeable of there is Rice, Barley water, mucilage of Gum arabic, Hax seed tea, muchage of Slipperry Elm, Loaf Dugar water, deluted preparations of arrowrost, Jago, Japioca, while these constitute the proper nourishment they are also thought not to be without utility in the disease itself. Many practitioners employ them with a view of deleting the a crimonians flieds & Sheathing the delicate surface of the stomach & intestines against their viritating influence, Du ch notions are derived from an old & antiquated Pathology. The idea of the athing aliving active Durface by me chanically The ading over it a mucilaginous fluid is altogether absend. Delient drinks one beneficial in Dysenter, as articles of nourishment & when we have parted this much we have conceded as much as an onlightened understanding Sound medical reason Lexperience will admit.

DYSENTERIATIVPHOIDEA.

Incrowded places as Ships, Camps, How fietals & Jails or from a preculiar distempenature of the atmosphere. Dysentey in its commencement & through all its out.

signent stages wears in many instances decide dly a Typhus character it appears

to vious in through under such circumstances, the disease requires a different mode

of treatment from that aheady detailed, it is right to pursue metty rearly the same

course as in ather low state, of the disease adapting however the remedies more

fraticularly to the intestinal symptoms. TRE ATILE NJ. as in the real of gen
uine Typhus there the early use of Emetics is beneficial Rafter moderate wa cuation of

the bowels, the cordial & Stimulant medicines of Disters constitute the treatment

and wine Whey, with the liberal applications of Blisters constitute the treatment

most generally resorted to, but as before mentioned whenever Dysen toy affumes in its

uagin a acquires in its progress the Typhus condition, it is safest at once to resort to

there was with a view to salivate. Jam yet not across of having without a speedy mitigation

Dysentey under the complete dominion of Mercury without a speedy mitigation

Charcoat of lato much thokenaf: Tommers in the Internation state of this disease resorts to VS.

of all the symptom, & an ultimate recovery. The reason why we should not inever case resort to so efficacions a remedy has already been explained. But the ob. jected which I stated to preclude the medicine in the active or inflam. matory species of Dysentery does not apply to the low & linguing form of the disease has regarded their case as saluation may in many instances be effeeted. The mereury should be employed externally & internally & at the lame time the patient should be sufferted by active & diffusive stimule In the advanced stages of this species of Dysentery, the nitic a cid por sesses valuable qualities, it is not at all Suited to the commencement of an attack but after the desease has advanced to its final stage then it is that there medy has in some instances proved of signal advantage but I give Mercungthe preference It is perhaps known to most of you that Dysentery some times aftermed the type of Intermittent Hever. Gleghorn describes such cases of very common occurrence in the Island of Miner cak I my self have seen the's ame form of Dysentery among the paupers of the alms. House especially among those that came from Me as matic countries where the inhabitants are leable to intermittents. Now I then the case presents such a complications of symptoms asto occasion notit the difficulty in the management. By Moreton the coteniporary grival of Ty dent am it was recommended that while we pursue the usual praction we thould also employ the Peruvian Back in the Ofyrexia or Intering ston, exactly the Same course was pursued by Cleghorn & Several more recent practitioners, out. withstanding however thes weight of authority in favour of the practice I am strongly inclined to believe that it is neither correct nor feasible. If the cases of Dysentery afso crated with Intermiltent which have come under my care. I have Deen no opportunity of exhibiting the Bark & of ethad beingiven it would undoub tedly proved eminently mischierous. No article of the Mat. Med is more offensive to virtable & inflammed bowels than this very article to much is this the case that ever when the alimentary canal is her feetly Sound & he althy, the Back very often disagrees with the patient so as to be altogether pre cluded. The plan of management under Such circumstances is to disregard entirely the intermittent fever untill the bowel affection has been entirely removed & then to attack it with the remove best suited to the cases. Ylateit has been recommended in the disease before as to make use of Charcoal. It is a fact with you are all well acquainte that this write is me of the most efficacions in Intermettent Lever.

and of of the art has a find a

CHRONIC-DYSENTERY. as yet my enquires have been directed to the acute stages of Dysentery, but previously to desmissing the subject I must say a few words on the Chronic form. To acertain extent this is a disease which has not obtained So much attention from authors as it demands from its importance In this form of the disease though the a cute Symptonshave been removed still there remains a considerable tenderness of the bowels which are excited to action by the slightest causes, the evacuation, are small, consisting chief. by of mucus & are extremely feculant & offensive Every Stool is accompanied with more or less griping & sometimes they are exceedingly painful. There is little or no appetite & even the small quantity of good which is taken in is not digested well. The surface of the body is dry & harched, the counter ance commonly Sallow, the eyes are shrew to the sear added a shrive led & ma agre expression of counter-ance. In this case there is a confinement of Hood to the great Vedsels & the determination to the suit ace is of consequence dimenished in a great degree I have had to encounter many such cases of Dysentery which oftenesisting the ordinary treatment of Jonics & astrin fluts, have rapidly got well under small & repeated bleedings & the use of Tulv: Doveri af so chated with all the measures whe chare calculated to produce & keep up a greater relaxation on the Juface & a moderate the Mady persperation. It is in this case the bandage or roller of Manuelt which I before alluded may be effectually employed. Cases however of Chronic Dysentery are protracted by a morbed condition of the Liver or Some Theo of the abdominal Viscera, when this occur or there is good reason to sus. pletit. (alomel in small doses may be added to the other medicines. Nitue acid has been employed in some cases with unequivoca to advantage, where there was much debility; but her haps the Vitro-Mouriatic acid should be meferred, it may be used either as a Bath or as a Lotion: Nitro-Munatic Ocid Ziv - added to a grea Gall: Zi will form a sufficient quantity for a pedilierium & will answer several times. Whentaker internally 31 dilutes

with Water & Viii may be taken in the loverty four hours

The he diluvium is most assuredly preferable to sporying.

Inopathi Symptomatic

class 2 Neuroses. (DIAR RICHO) Order 3 & Ghasmi. To closely allied to Dysentery is this disease, in many leading symptom, that we may readily confound the two. But Nosologists have endeavoured to distinquish there by alledging that Dearrhea is never contagious, is unattended with fever & inflammation, has evacuations which though not perfectly maturabare more of than in Dysentery & is accompanied with less Tormina & Tenesmus all thisa, a general rule, but take the form of Diarrhed which is most aggravated & the mildest attack of Dysentery & you will find them so much alike in their leading characteristics as hardly to be distinguished by the most accurate observation. Drawhea is defined a morbed increase of the Senstaltic motion of the intestines, but it may be produced by Do many caused & is so various according to the difference of these causes, that it is al nost impossible to speak definitely on the subject. It is sufficient for our surposes to divide the disease into I dispathie & Tymptomatic. The first may be occasioned by causes acting directly on the stomach & bowels or by in pressions produced on the allmentary canal through the medeum of the general symptoms. Of the former causes of Diarrhad the most con mon are certain higesta which produce their effect bither by their quantity or quality on mong the latter are checked perspiration, rehement passioning asswefatigue, besides all those curoumstances which operate with great force in the his duction of Cholera Morbus & Dysentery. TOE A FellENY. In the treatment of Diarrha a two leading indications present themselves the It is to remove the morbid cause whatever it may be 2 to check intestinal ac two by allaying irritation & when it depends upon debility by imparting time to the borrels. Persuaded that the punging is sometimes produced by some thing irritating or offensive, applied to the Stomach a alimentary Canal I be leive that an Emetic is obviously often indicated, after the operation of this isover a dose of Phubart may be given with a drantage. But should any tever exist as of ten happens, it would be proper to resort to V. I. & this must be succeed ed by mild diaphoretic medicines of which Opium should always constitute the basis. Exactly the same plan of treatment is a dapted to the comblaint ausing from other causes, except when it can be traced to checked herspi ration. In this last case eva cuations from the alimentary canaly are not always dufficient in its latter Stage. We should ende avour to restore the surface to the nature

(J.H) [15] STAI() Brown werminer I. VS Pul: Pheir gro XXV | Mept Gul: vel Pel: N.X.
Pul: Thecac gro X & one to be taken every 2 or 3 hours during the days
Pul. Opin gro, V at night Pul: Thecac. Comp: gro X ohow be taken
and its operation promoted by warm beverages

conditions & for this hurpose the Warn Bath. Speca e; someother diaphoretic medicines as the a cet: animon; or Spts Ether. Nit: cum Oficio will be Immently beneficial. But the & other recent cases are simple in their nature & not difficult in their cone + A different treatment is dema ded in Chronic Diarrhan of long standing & more a left connected with a diseased condition of some one of the Chylopoietic Viscera, here on engin ries must be directed to the state of the system. No matter from what cause the disease may proceed if there is a tense hulse & chaded a six most commonly the case you should not fail to resort to the ancet. The propriety of V.S. in this case is attested by ample experience of its good effect, Siscompletely established by the oppearances of inflammation which are discovered on dissection. Nor will a single bleeding however copious answer always in the case before us. Chronic inflammation though no to dangeron has a firmer hold on the part it occupies than the more recent & to dis lorge or subduct, is proportionably more difficultable not dissapointed there fore, if no striking effects follow the first bleeding in Chronic Dianhan go on repeating every day or two as long as the condition of the pulse & shenght of the hatient will a dnit of the practice & you will hardly ever fail to be datisfied. I have employed U.S. to the extent of 10. 15 or 20 times & at each operation took away bor 8 or of Blood & from the practice derived much benefit. Nor is this practice confined to myself on the contrary it is invariably hursued by the best practitioner, of this city. But you should recollect that copious U.S. is inadmissible, the blood should be drawn often ken Imall quantities at each time. as a part of the dance treatment, Emeties of The cac; Should be given twice or thrice a week, these do not act principally as evacuants, though as such they are of advantage but by producing a new det of actions, they break the mosted impressions grenorate the condition of the whole alimentary canal after such impref sions as we define are made by the cautions use of Emetics of the cacity is. the following mescription will come in with great propriety. It Pul Phil xxx Bul: The cae: for X: Pul: Opingro V. At It Ful: vel Til: N. X. one of which should be given every 2 or 3 hours during the day & or going to bed. Pul: The eac: Compi grix should be given & its operation promoted by the use of warm beverages. Much advantage may be expected from the habitual use of the warm bath in they

Hushoof the must in Esseed thrown into a Back 3 or 4 hand sfull

disease but to attain its full effects something stimulating should be added to the water as Mustard, Salt or Cayenne pepper, the Cort: Querci also makes a very useful bath. I have often known a bath of brine cure Chronic Diarrhan: it should be employed every day generally just be fore going to bed after the patient has entered his bed he should be rubbed all over with a Hest Bruth untill a glow is diffused over his whole body. The remedie, al ready mentioned having proved inefficient, we are next to have recomse to to some preparation of alum, this medicine is exceedingly valuable in Dearrhows is particularly well outed to the stage of the complaint we are noricon ordering. It is decidedly tones to the borreles & knay be administered as a slightly luxative. 3. 4 or 5 gro of it combined with Opium Jo fo may be given 3 oftens in the 24 hours. But in Dome cases a small portion of The cac: may be added with utility especially if the surface of the body is dry or the bore is harradsed with grifting or uneasiness. It is with a time of considerable confidence that I hrefs on you the importance of this prescription. My ownexperience of its powerse, ables neto hold this language. I love than on on have alluded to the combination of alum & White Vibriol so much extolled by Modely in the treatment of Diarhao & denominated by him the Vitriolice obition. It is made in he following Holf: Linci Ziii) of the compound D'C cannot say Sulp: Ulum 31 \ having not much experience of of Coccin: grolly Aqua Bullier Oj) Misee et Cola The alum may be encreased or diminished according to circumstances, that is when much evacuation is required, you lessen the quantity of alum & encrease that of the Hulphas Lince & vice versa. The dose is from a to ble spoonful to 3 por 3 i every Six hours sometimes it may be advisable to give the alien & I. Linci he equal propor trond. In inveterate cased theremedy should be continued for weeks & every months in dodes of a table shoonful, it generally occasions vomiting & purging on its first exhibition of vomiting be required it willbe advangeous to employ chamorniele places along with the Vitriolic Tolution. If the medicine occasions to much my Seala small degree of which is desirable) you must diminish the doses of it produces griping or purging after it has been used awhile, it will be proper to counteract their their effects by the ad dition of a small quantity of Opium. There is no necessity for any harticular regimes, the patient may eat his usual meals & at the usual hours:

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suchis Modely I account of his reneedly, I cannot day a great deal respecting it from my own experience. I have tried it in one case & was well pleased with the Success. This was in a person from Virginia who had been affected for severalyear with Diarrhead who was perfectly and by the remedy of which we are show speaking. The principal objection to its use is its exceeding nauscating complea-Sant action on the Stomach. Hew hersons will employ it for a long time even in the smallest doded. It is little employed at present in this city, but formerly it was mury used was a favourite remedy with the late D. Barton who was enthusiastic in its praises & preferred it to all other articles in cases of Chronic Dianhea. That it is eminently tonic might be inferred from the known qualities of its constituents & from the testimony of the most respectable authors who have employed it. Never theless it is my duty to state that it is extremely desagreeable & that I have rarely been able to prevail upon my patients to consent to take it It remains for me to day something of blisters in Diarrhea by the united voices of all practitiones they have been strenuously recommended. They may be applied to either of theextremities & it has been said by D. Ruth that their efficacy is augmen tedby their alternate application first to the ancles & then to the wrists. They act on the principle of revulsion or by with drawing disease from the centre to the encumperence. They do good also by breaking down those firm associations on which Dearrhead other Chronic diseases principally depend, To obtain their full effects they should be centinued for Several weeks. The surface of the body & the intestines are antagonizing powers & by creating irritation on the skin we may often do away diseases of the alimentary canal which depend whom a accompanied with any irritation in those parts. Of the several forms of diopathic Dearshea it now only remains to treat of that four, which depends upon debility or relaxation of the alimentary Canal. This is often met with in the final stage of Inflam: Dianher above described, though more commonly it occurs in a frimary condition of the bords among people who from extreme old age or other causes are emaciated & infirm. The indication of cure is exceedingly simples points directly to the restoration of tone to the stomach & boweld for this purpose the whole catalogue of Tomas & Astringentil, been run through in the treadment of the case among the best of these remedies is undoubtedly the Sall, Alep; alone or in various states of combination, the following is the best formulae Ry Infus: Gall: Fort: Ziv I worke dose is a Table spoonful Cret: Brep. Zivi & every two or three hours -

e 7 2 to & the first war V or ac er K to of ly ke a m

The next astringents in point of efficacy is perhaps the Kino. It may be administered either in powder or in the watery infusion or in tincture. When used in the last form the following is the mode By Creta Pit: Tinet: Kino Vinct: Opin traf 31 Lac vel Aqua vellyon Cinna 31V The dove as the former. The Tinct. Cate chie is preferred to the Tinct. Hino, as an astringent to the bowels in this form of Diarrhad much has been said of the Lig: Hamatox; it has been much employed by the Fractitioners of Philad a it is administered in Strong decoction in the dose of a table spoonful every hour or two, as a mere astringent it is very possiful Kisexceedingly efficacions in this form of the Diarrhea But our own country sup. plies we with many important articles of this class, the first of which I schall mention is the Geranium Maculatum, the root is the part generally selected & ispue pared by boiling it to milk, I have experience my self with this remedy but from the testimony of others especially the New England Practitioner I am in duced to believe that much attention is due to it in the treatment of Dysentery Sinthe last stage of Diarrhea arising from debility. The dose is a table from ful of the decoction in a Welk. The indigenous article which I must employed which is by far preferable to the rest, when more astringency is the Rubus Villosus of the former & the Rubes Frocumber of the latter. Judging from my own experience I should decide that this plant (the Dewberry) is the most active. A wine glass full of the Strong decoction of the root may be givener ery 2 or 3 hours, of the efficacy of the article I have already noticed when spea King of Cholera Infantum, it is highly aromatic, pleasant to the tastes agreeable to the stomach & highly a string ent: it is most duited to Diarrhea occurring inex treme old age. While attending to the almos House I met with a great number of these cases, the treatment which I most confided in was the Dewberry & hard by ever in this way failed to effect a cure. Of the minerals I have already sko Ken when on another form of Diarrhea particularly a Hern & the preparations of Lead It is not necessary to recapitulate what I have so recently communicated to you res hecting the circumstances of the case in which these remedies may be used with advantage. But I must not on it to call your attention to the great utility of the mineral acids especially in old & protracted cases of Diarisea. It is worthy of remark that while the Vegitable acid, uniformly aggravate the complaints of the alimentary

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canal, the mineral acids have directly the contrary effect. The Sulphuic & Nitric acids have been most employed. I think the Vitric is to be preferred the dose is got X or XV 3 or 4 times a day & may be gradually encreased until it amounts to gtt X I or I. Colomel in small doses is sometimes beneficial but in others it proves hurtful. Little however will any course of medicine avail in Diarrhea unless you direct an appropriate diet, pay due attention to the clothing & inculcate a rigid avoidance of all the remote & exciting causes of the disease (I have scarce ever known a case of this desease in which the Stomach was not more or less affected. all the rules of diet which when on the dubject of Indigestion I laid down are here applicable Ito be strictly enforced & when the gastric symptoms are particularly marked it will be proper to use the medicines used under the same head, expecially the preparations of Iron, the vegetable bitters also as Quafsia, Gentian, Colombo Timarouba are all beneficial in cases of Diarrhea connected with Dyspepsia. By directing your remedies to the stomach & calling into your aid the whole treatment of indi gestion, you will often find the most obstinate cases give way. To the observations I have already made on the subject of presenting an Equable temperature to the Surface, I have only to add that the best means of accomplishing this is the Han nel roller described under the head of Dysentery. But that you may have more precise i deas on the subject I will read you a page from Denai which has re. ference to the subject, he first speakes of thene cessity of Reeping up a natural degree of warmth on the surface in all the bowel affections particulary Dysen tery & then proceeds as follows " Four on five folds of very fine flannel or a large piece of fleey hosiery is to be placed to the abdomen fover this a flannel bandage is to be passed rather lightly & in an uniform manner from the grown the arm put & then brought back again. This treatment should be pursuedly the hatient as long as the disease continues, When the bandage is early resorted to, it seldom fails to effect to a cure. In whatever stage it is employed it produces a very speedy amelioration of the symptoms, it acts on the same principle with the warm bath which is one of the very best remedies, In inflammatory I ysentery it hopses all its vertues & is free from its disadvantages. The warm bath unless regulated by the Thermometer is aft to be too hot & to produce a perspiration soprofine as to be followed by alarming debility & as it cools it demands frequent additions of warmth, which break the uniformity of its temperature. Nor can the bath be applied as long as the disease. Ver can the bath be applied as long as the desease,

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but by wearing Hannel in the manner above described the patient always has about him a both invariable in its temperature, which never weaker & by perspiration, dog not interrupt him in lating, sleeping or his amusements, & renders it no longerne celsary not to expose himself to cold. The immediate effects are 1st To remove the local torpor of the abdomen under which Dyserteria patients labour & before the application of the bandage, they feel as if they had no bowels, but when it is apple ed you restore over the white abdomen the Sensibility which was before wanting 2. It obvides the common & Tenesmus, the torpor of the bowels is interrupted by occasion al pains which seem to leave them worse than before, the Flannel Roller prevents the occurence of this pain? It removes dejection & languor, the patients mind is in Vigourated & betterfitted for the emergencies oflige 4th It corrects the difficulty of breathing which accompanies the debility arising from Dysentery. If the bandage is drewn too tight, it produces a different kind of Dysprea &must be loosened" Thus highly is the Flannel Rolleine commended in inflammatory Dysentery-I have little experience with it in that discase but can strongly re com mand it as one of the most important remedies in the management of Diarrhea arising from debility Tou & hould not overlook regular exercise; taken in any way it is beneficial, but more so or horseback than any other Kespecially if the patient is dent on a long journey, even if all these remedies & hould fail, you should not Juneader your patient to despair. Much may be expected from the use of Men cury in this case. The article is of undoubted utility, when the Dianhea is connected with the disease of any of the Chylopoietic Viscena Leven when this is not the case, it moves Serviceable by constituting a new set of actions, in this way you may often Nucceed in curing I archeo which has resisted all other remedies. Whenevery thing else has failed you should recommend to your patient as a last resort to take a voyage by dea to some temperate climate, this is an important means of cure & will & ometimes su cood when all other remedies have been tried in vain as regards ymptomatical which constitutes the second division of the deligent will not delain you by any me. oute detail, it is to be managed by those principles & by those remedies, which I have already mentioned in treating of the history & come of I diop athe & diarrhea. But you should constantly bear in mind that discharge of this kind are often critical & nighty Salutary & should not be checked by artificial interportion Dearrhea often occurs at the crisis of fevers, is occapsionally cured by Fout, & also attends during the his cefs of clentition. In those cases we should suffer it to go or unless it should be so profuse as to occapsion debility.

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CONSTIPATION o Order V Epifchesis! class IV. Locales Before dismissing the complaints of the bowels, I will make some remarks on an affection of the alimentary canal of posite in its nature to that of which we have just been treating. I affecte to Constipation. By this we mean a preternatural retention of the Faces which are usually dry & hard so as to render their evacuation more or left difficult & painful. But still this term is relative while to the majority of mankind, darly evacuations from the bowels are necedsary for theme Sentation of health, some individuals will pass weeks & month, may ever years with out an evacuation & experience from inequalities of this nature, no inconvenience Many eaded of their kind are recorded by Haller in his great work on Physiology, it is even stated by that writer that are instance had occurred wherethere was no sino nation of 25 years & yet no great injury to the health occurred. It used to be related by Dr. Rush in his lectures that a Sea Captain who sailed from this porta Sondon from the time of his embarkation at one port to the arrival at the other (a space of 40,50, or 60 reays neverexperienced a desire to go to stool, never had a profrage the whole time & yet no serious detriment to his he alth ensued in consequence. Cases of this Kind are so mumerous & so well authenticated that they do not a dmit of a doubt Nevertheless such a condition of the alimentary canal as a general rule is in comhatible with good healtho. Hoccasion, Headache, Nausea, Vertigo. Frateabreath, of fensive excretions & many other symptoms highly disagreeable in their nature, there are the immediate effects of constipation but by continuing any length of time it lays the foundation of many of the most formidable diseases to which our System is liable as Fly dis cephalus, Dy spepsia & all the class Neurosed The cause which produce constipation may perhaps be a anked underties heads, there are 1st a deminished irritability of the bowels & 2. a deficiency of the bilions secretion ora vitiation of its properties. The constipation arising from either of these caused maybe remedied by purging, but some descrimenation is necessary. Thus in the first state of the bowels, which is characterized by the want of the usual irritability we should resort to the more Stimulating purged to quicken & accelerate the Peristal. tic motion gafterwards should use the mildlaxatives. It is right to employ Calond in large dodes 2 or 3 times in the course of a few days & then to take every night on going to bed a combination of Lac Sulphuris & Magnesia Ust: this constitutes the best lax ative an acquainted with & particularly ad apted to the case before us. Much has been said of Theubart as a remedy for constitution, especially when there is debelity

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of the alimentary canal, but an objection to this articles is that it leaves behind it a tendency to costiveness & aggravates the disease which it was intended to relieve this onay in some degree be remedied by combining Sapo Cast, with it. In the I case or where the bile is deficient or vitia ted the same treatment is at first to be pursued. It is right under such circums tances to ende aroun to excite the action of the bowels by strong pungatives of the mercurial preparations (as Fil: Hydray; Coans) ens V to be taken atmight & worked off by some gentle laxative taken in the morning) If these should fail, we ought to attempt to induce a slight salivation which unwer-Jally succeeds. By the Older Practitioners aloes was employed inconstipated bowels under the impression that from its bitterness & other properties resembling bile it might be substituted for that secretion; but this is not true & the aloctic preparations should not be used as they are apt to produce or aggravate the Hamorohoidal affections: as a remedy for constipated bowels, the bile of inferior animals has been recommended especially by Richter & other German writers, that the bile of an ox prequently hirduces some benefit at least as a largative my ownexperience has perfectly satisfied me. Some years ago demployed the article & hardly ever failed to procure active purging, the mode of preparing it is to expose the bile to a moderate heat in a Sand bath & after having reduced it to a proper consistence, then to workit into pills. gro X or XV of the Bile of the OX will act as a purigative without writates the borrels Ithis quantity may be used daily. Of late Charcoal has acquired some repulation in the treatment of constipation of long standing, according to some writers it possesses valuable properties, in this case exhibited in large doses exceeding a table spoonful, charcoal undoubtedly purges & with some acting of this fact I was long aware before any thing was said or witten on the subject. Cased dometimes occur in which though the mouth is clean, the breath is fetals Offensive. Charcaal under Such circumstances often decidedly does good; deter mining from my own observations, I should say that it often entirely removes the offensive odow to which I alluded. I believe that the offensive & fetid breathis oceavioned by foul exhalations from a deproved Witiated State of the ali mentary can al knot as some suppose from disease a ulceration of the dungs The power of Charcoal is little understood & has never been satisfactorily explained Given internally it entirely deprives the faces of smell & produces the same effect on foul uleers when applied to them, it will also deprive medicines of their orans as Must, Cabanum & The dose of the Charcoal for the puspose above mentioned,

of In Vermi Ve sicularis & Vermis trico cephalus. 2 other species of Round works Thereis of the Ase and des Lymboreviches 200 of them cumuning from a child 8 years of all the Vermes the holding are by far the most numering

is a table sporaful taken Juguently through the 24 hours. As co-operating in the general treatment such a duet of habit of life should be recommended to the patient as one most advantageous to the case, all the articles of food of an astringent mature should be avoided: the farinaceous articles therefore as Maranta, Topicoca, Rice be should be excluded from the diet of the patient & the aperient vegetables & ripe fruits particularly recommended. But above all when you with to maintain the natural condition of the bowles incule ate regularity in the alvine evacuations, therefore direct your patient is a paintally to the Temple of Cloacina for that purpose. This plan should be pursue whe there any desire to go to stool or not. Consider that we are the creatures of habit & that perhaps in in stance, is this fact more strongly illustrated than in the case before as. By steadily persevering in this plan, consupation of the bowels is often overcome when all other models of treatment have failed totally.

VERIMESTO See Therapeuter Vol 3 hope 57 I am not altogether persuaded that I do right in placing this among the diseases of the alimentary canal do not know where it can be located with more propriety The worms which infest the alimentary canal of the Human Species may be divided into the Round & Flat. The kinds of worms included under first species are three in number 10x, the Lumbricoides, ascardes & Trichuris. The species of Flatworn are the Janea & Cucurbitina. The Lumbricoides resemble much the common Earth worm so nearly indeed that they have been considered by some natural 1st as the same animal, by closely inspecting the two however a material difference will be her ceived. The residence of the Lumbri coides is chiefly in the mall intestines, though they are some time found in the large intestines or in the stemuch by when they are detected in one or the other of these places, they are forthemost partendeavouring to escape from the body, having been rendered uncomfait ability the action of disease or the operation of medicines. The Lumbricoides one from 5 to 10 inches long & are after found to exist in large numbers. I have kny -10, 15 or 20 of them discharged in one day, by a single duse of some anthelmente medicine. The asearides are principally in the Rection though in some cases they have been found in the stomach khence in hopularlanguage are called the naw-loom, they have strong reden blance to thread cut in I mall hiers. The trackers a thread worm is about two inches long face after found to the lange numbers of

The 2 species of Tania - Jania Od culis marginalibus & Jania asculis Superfice aliby Y ates of Peberia

with a tail twice the length of the body & a probosicis which may be protuded or drawn in at pleasure this species of is rare occurrence & has not been a commented when seen them only tyone in two children of the same family described I have never met with one of their is one instance, they are said to reside chiefly in the Sleum. Of the flat-worms, the Tania is the one which properly exists. This is extra ordinary from its great length mea-Suring Sometimes 10, 15 & even 40 or 50 feet & is found in the intestines entan gled like a bunch of tupe to which it has been compared. This extensive chain is one species of Janea consisting of Links or Joints which occusionaly fallapart & constitute distinct worms, hofselving independent life & denominated Cucurbitina from their resemblance to the seed of a Your Naturalists however differ on this hoint, by some it is contended that the latter are totally distinct & that the lines of the chain of the Jania. The ori gin of worms would constitute a subject of curious & interesting speculation but it does not come within my primeets indulge in inquire of this nature I were I to do so, I should at once be led to consider, the mode of generation I of nowishment of the wholetile of Parasitical animal, of which little how hitherto been satisfactorily ascertained. It is however worthy of remark that the several species of worms above described are peculian to the Human Intestines & if removed from the bowels they speedily heush. It is stated by Fre Jesson Tallas that he found the Take cover in the Lakes of Siberial ut his acrount is not to be trusted. But though we are in the dark as to the origin of worms, yet we are fretty well acquainted with the circumstances favouring their production; whenever de belity and emaciation of pear in a child especially if the borrels are in weakon. detion we may expect the existence a speedy generation of worms, but the contrary is maintained by some writers, by these it is afserted that robust & children of a florid complexeon are most liable to the complaint: but their afsertion is by means consistent with reason or supported by facts. Worms are most aft to occur between the age of 3 & 5 years, of this fact there can be no doubt though to account gorit is not so easy It is generally referred to the circumstance that children at this heriod of life have alonge quantity of ellercus in the intestines which serves as a ridus for the gentration, development & Support of these animals. It was long a matter of controversy among Physicians whether they were useful or whether they serve for original or acceptor caused of desease, the point was warmly de bated. While on one hand it was maintained that all the complaints of arildren were influenced in a greater or less degree by the

D'Barry states that near Cook there is a story replete with ascendent has not drawley the water become affection with worms de Cynanche truckealis, of morning, when the hussays of morn relieved Paralasis Syncope, Pleuntic paid, Condumption. Dyserty Convertion & ... bushined by Wornest. also Catalopsy, Chorea. Verminosa Februs Phrenitis is a member of the dup his ruced by worm. relievely by voidy of Seh w Ve to

movements of these animals in the bowels, on the other hand it was strenuosly affected that they were awing entirely harmless & merited mo particular attention. By some of the disputants it was even declared that worms are eminently useful in the an small conomy by acting as scavengers to the intestines & removing the indigested son dest preserving clear the intestined & stornach. Nothing is more incorrect nor langerous than this extravagant hypothesis, if carried into practice, whoever is conversant with the complaints of children & who has attended without prejudice or a perverted judgement, will at once acquiesce in the sentiment just expressed. I have seen not only fevers but a variety of other diseases originally produced or kept up & aggravated by worses. There is hardly one complaint of children which is not irritated or excited by worms in the entestines. It has occurred mete witness many cases of Epilepsy from this source. Worms are very aft to produce Choice several months agod was consulted by letter relative to a case of this disease which hadresisted the several remedies. I suggested that it might have arisen from worms accordingly it was treated with anthelmentics, a large mumber of these Vermes were distroyed & discharged her a num & the patient wasnes tored. D. Cuthbert of Washington mentioned to me a similar case a child had been long afflicted with Chorea which suspected to be occasioned by worms hwas treated a coordingly the child evacuated several of these animals Krecovered. Dysentery is very commonly produced by worms. Within the last two years attended a case of Dydentery which obstinately resisted the ordinary mode of treatment, anthelminted were were given, the fratient discharged 10 or 12 Lumbricoides & finally recovered. Most of the pectoral complaints are writated by worms. I have seen a cough as violent as Sortufsis occapioned by them. Even Pleurisy arises from these causes, cures of the; kind are recorded by Huxham & other writers. A German writer has described a Blewing which was endenic in his country & which depended whom worms. It is also perfectly well known that all the affections of the head particularly Hydrocephalus are in related or produced by the same cause. During the last summer a younglady was affected with a servere complaint in her head, the case was treated by D. Physic Emyself as one of Fly droeiphalus. at length there came away a number of Lum bucoided & all the symptoms of the disease dubsided. Within the last two years, have seen a case of Cynanche Trache alis hoduced by worms, so exactly resembling that disease as it or dinacily occurs that me practitioner would have suspected but that it arose from the ordinary cause, I was detained with the case at night, towards

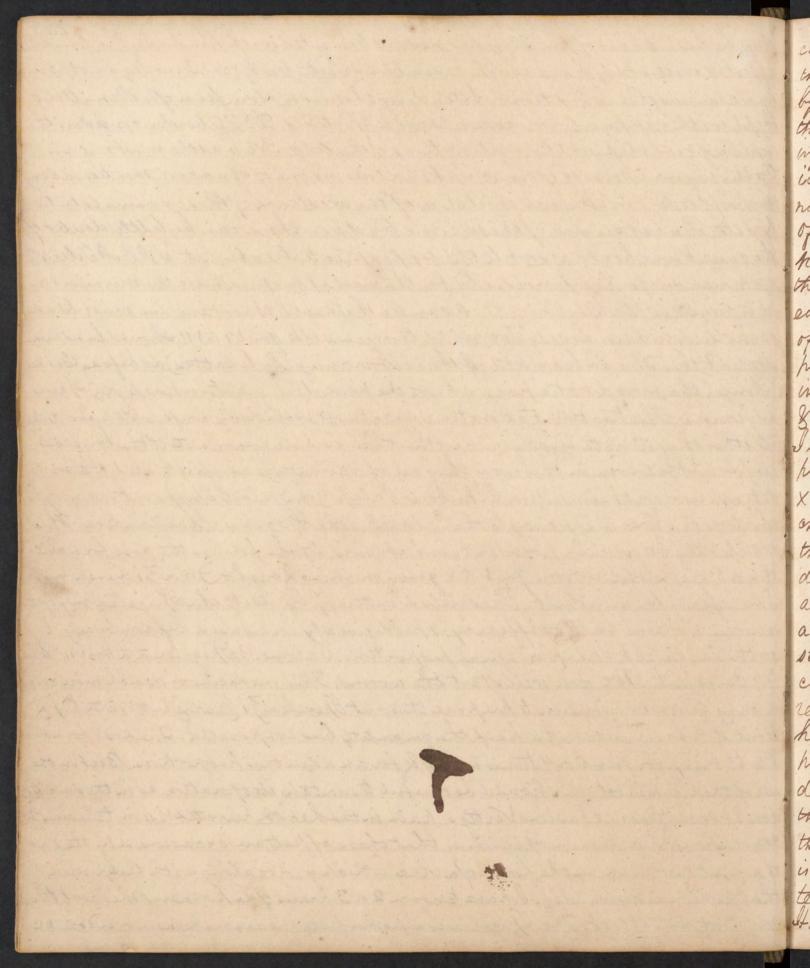
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morning the patient discharged a worm from her stomach & got wellimmediately. Every one knows that the ordinary complaints of children are produced by the same cause. But the most common affection, excited by worms is a peculiar fever cal led Febris Verninosa. The type is that of a slow Kirregular remittent, the exacerba tions of which are attended with very heavy drows inely & the remissions with morbid Vigilance, there is pain in the borrelox at the pit of the Stomach occasionally pun ging so good deal of Gastrie distress. The head is much affected sometimes with hair though more frequently with steport delinium. The eyes are wild, the pupils dilated, the alce Nasi contracted, the cheeks flushed, the forehead is polish ed & glazed. The complaint indeed presents so many symptoms of Hydrocephalas Interned that the two diseases might very readily be confounded, there are however two symptoms which distinguish them, in the Febris Verminose there na strange alteration of voice & in Some cases a total loss of the powers of speech but it is proper for me to state that it is by Dr. Buttons denied positively that this species of ingever occasioned by worms, he consider it as arising entirely from crude accumulations in the intestinal passage frecommends it to be treated by mild though continued purging. In a great majority of cases I think that he is correct, it is plainly manifest to me that he has laid down his position too generally & without making those exceptions that o com in practice. I condiderlach species of worms to give peculiar symptoms & to require a distinct & reculiar plan of treatment. I shall sheak of them a coordingly & commence with the Lumbricoided. These may always be suspected in Children when there is much succeation & especially when there is weakness of the bowels accom hanied with discharges of Slime or Mucus. The reverse horrever sometimes happens & the most hoberst & florid Children are now Ithen affected with worm without a / hearing to experience much inconvenience from them. The symptoms undicating the existence of worms are intestinal irritation, have in the belly dian hea, areable, topten voracious appetite, the Children Sometimes become hungy almost immediately afterlating a hearty meal, at other times the appetite being feeble & depraved, soliciting strange & outre articles such diet, as clalk, lime be fatid breath particularly in the morning, a pale complexion, swelling of the lips, a livid circle about the eye & tumefaction of the abdomen, more harticularly at night. The chila 4 disturbed attringht in his sleep, is often awakened in great terror, makes exclamation asiffightened Distiable to frequent startings & to grinding of his teeth, during the

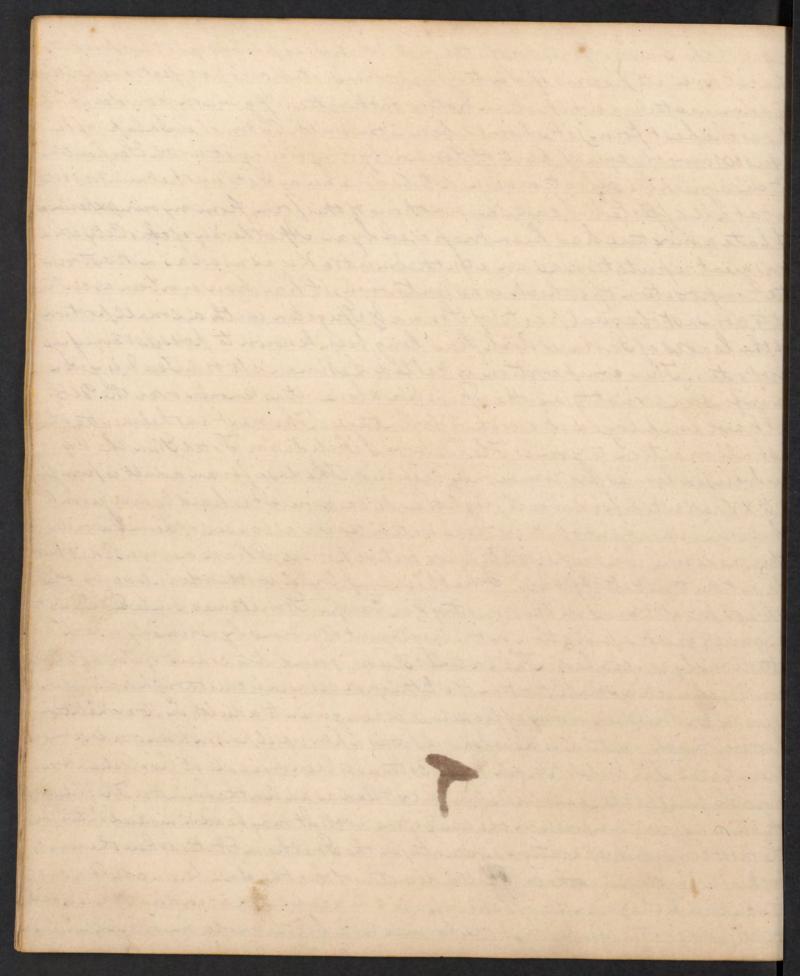
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day he has a habit of hinching his mose, is tornented with headache & is sometimes affected with a dry hard cough resembling Sertufs is & occasionally mistaken for Sulmonary Consumption. Attending these is a slow fever of a Remittent Type, with spasmodie or convulsive affections. Dr. Heberder considers the welling of the lips of the contractions of the ala Nasi as the most certain Pathognomic sign of worms. Takenalone ne one of the above mentioned synx toms affordes conclusive evidence of the existence of these animals in the borrels. Dut if several of these come together there can be little doubt of the case I we should resort to the appropriate treatment. IREED THENT If the remedies for dumbicoides by far the most appropriate are the mercurial pre parations & especially Caloniel. as an anthelmintic this medicine must be administered in large doses. To a child two years old gro VI or VII should be administered & this should be worked off the next morning (by laxatives) as before Besides Calomel the more drastic purges have the power (in a greater or less degree) of remo-Ving worms. The treatment at one time was almost exclusively confined to such articles Whether they operate in any mode other than as mere evacuants of the bowels is Very doubtful even in this way they are of advantage as assistants to the more determined anthelmintics. Thubart, Salap & the aloctic preparations may be employed. Next in efficacy to the Calomel is the Spigelia Marilandica. This article may be given in poroder or in infusion. Of the former the dose for a child is necessary for an adult. Trescribed entirely by itself the Spigelia way often removes wormed but its effectory is produciously in creased by combining it with Calomel & Jalap in equal proportions. Calomel & Thigelia à à gro VIII Xin 49 cases out of 100 you will start the worms. This me dicine is much more com. monly given in infusion to prepare this put Spigelia ; (radix) into Water 0/8 let it slowly simmer until half the quantity has evaporated. The Lose for achile is a tublespoonful of times and gx for an adult in proportion. But in the use if the Pink Root we should be eneful to watch its operation, as in the smaller dose it sometimes occasions Vertigo, hair in the head & perverted Vision, tenesming & convulsions. a common opinion is that these effects are occasionedly the last of a distinct plan, in the form of a vine which y words along with the spigelia, but the Opinion is unfounded, I have known 2 or 3 draws of the horrder of this root, taken without any effect. The Spigelians a perrenful medicine Sinan wardote oc-



casions the same effects with the narcotics. It is probably to this property that it owns its porrers of destroying worms; its narcotic effects are destroy by administering with it an active cathartic. If given howder (and this is the best form) it should be united with Calomel or Jalap if in infusion with equal harts of Senna by conjoining it with Serpentaria its disagreeable effects are I aid to be done away & its outhelminter inter notatall affected I can say nothing of this form, from my ownexperience If late a most tire has been prepared by an Apothe cary of this City which has great reputation as an eduthelmintie & was used as a nostrum the composition of which was unknown, it has however been as certain ed to consist of equal parts of Jenna & Spigelia with a small portion of the leaves of Javin which has long been known to possels vernifuge properties. This composition is called Lehman's Worm Jea & is given In infusion exactly as the Spigelia alone: it is known over the 218. In ave employed it with a dvantage. The next anthelmentic which I shall mention to you is Helleborn I tetidus or Fetta Gum, the dry & pulverised leaves are commonly preferred. The dose for an a dult is from go X to XV repeated for several nights in Duce experson. It is hard by everginento children on account of its extreme activity. In all cases of dum bricoides this me dicine was reported to have active howers, I have never used it but do not distrust its efficacy. It has been employed with advantage by the ablest practitioners in this country & in Europe. Tomatimes since D. Dewitt acquired great reputation in the treatment of worms by aremedy which he studiously con eacled. The late D? Kuhn found it to consist of Tatia Helletre Combined with a small portion of Athiops a Uineral, this though a dangerous Umedy for children is very efficacions when given to a dults, in its exhibition horrerer much caution is ne cefsary as it is a porreful poison & an overdose might more gatal. The pride of India of Botanists demominate it the Melia Azederach, has of late years been much extolled as an anthelmintic. The virtues of this tree redide principally in the bank of the root. It may be administered in two forms the most common preparation especially in the Southern States where the remedy is chiefly employed is the sate sated de coction of this, the dose for an adult a small teacupful & the grantity for children is to be graduated according to their ages His also given in the howder but the former is the better made, my ownersperience



with this article is very narrow but the few trials I have made had to estimate its powers very highly. In I. Carolina & Georgia, particularly the latter, it has become apopular remedy & am assured by several of my medical friends that it is more in confidence than the Phigelia. Some practitioners of that quarter consider it as the best anthelmentic of which we are in possession whether it is so useful in the other species of worms I cannot say. In the Tania & ascarides it has been employed & in the former it is said to have been sucedsful. It should be controus hyused as it is a horresful narcotick in large quantities produces the same effects as an anodyne, as any of that class of medicine. The derusalem Oak as it is called in the country or the Chenipodium Anthelminticum of Botanish is another article which has been found efficacious in the treatment of worms a portion of the plant is entirely destitute of efficiery. The expressed juice of the recent le aves may be given in the dose of a table spoonful to a child, morning moon & night or an empty stomach, but the seeds (more emphatically called the wormseeds) are more commonly employed, they should be reduced to a coarse from der & mored with molasses or syrup, the dose is the same as that of the expres sedjuice It has been common of late years to extract from the seed of the Chenopodiumantil which is a fashionable remedy for worms especially in Children so much so indeed ast supersede all the other (in the minties in the practice of this city It is in discriminately employed in all species of worms & with some practitioners with equal benefit. For a child of 2 years old, the period at which they are most subject to worms the dose is gtt Viii or X night & morning. after continuing the oil in this way for 3 or 4 days it should be laid aside & a mercurial purge exhibited, of the worms are not now discharged & theirexistence is still suspected, we must gain recurto the use of the medicine & precisely the same manner. To the Vil as well as tall the preparations of Openopodium, the objection principally arising is from their in pleasant nature. The taste is disagreeably a crid & bitter & the o down is vey tena gohese impleasant matines it might be einsidered as the most valuable of all the Vernifuge medicines, mercury herhapsexcepted, all the authelminties I have mentioned are the growth of our country & it i, worthy of remark that I alarge afrom portion of active articles should be produced among us. I will now enter on the consideration of a Goreign article which should not be werkowked. I allude to the Scoffree a mermis or Eabbage true, this a production of the Midnelies & more

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particularly of the Island of Samaica. The Bark is the only part used as a vernifus and may be employed in powder, decoction or extract, the strong decoction is gen wally employed and may be prepared as follows Ry Cort: Geoff: Iner: Cont: Boil in aqua Font: Oij until the liquor afdumed the colour of madeiralvine. But in the administration of this article & specially to children, great caution is ne celary as in improper doves & too long continued it uniformly occasions vom ting & delirium with fever. Even under any circumstances it is aft to occasion distress of the stomach & bowels & hence I should be deterred from its frequent use in children, but there can be no doubt of its efficacy. To this point we have the concurrent testimony of all the W. India practitioners together with that of many in Europe Lour own country. The dose of the decoction for an adult 31 of the ext grdill to Zi, it is to be graduated for children according to their age. We haven enumerated the principal remedies employed for Lumbicoided. Nexue are to make some observations on the ascarides. These formerly stated are found in the Rectum & Intestinal canal X are entirely confined to its lower parts. They are distinguished by the itching in the anies which sometimes amounts to an Immoderate degree of irritation X is generally aggravated in bed so much so that sleep is much disturbed & some times altogether prevent. Even inflamma tion & tremefaction of the fundament take place accasionally accompanie with bloody stools & Jenesmus. To these symptoms are added all those which distinguish the existence of all other species of worms. But there is one circum-Stance which occurs in a majority of cases & which when it is observed is con-Clusive as regards the existence of ascarides. These worms when disturbed by disease or the operation of our medicine four medicine four medicine four medicine of the crawle out of the Rectum or they often seen entangled among the excrementitions discharges, when therefore you suspect the existence of a searides, it will always be right to inspect the bed of the patient, you will not unfrequently find them crowling among the sheets, the excrements should also be examined. Of the remedies for this species of worms, (alome in combination with the drastic hunges has enjoyed the great test share of confidence among practitioners. The remedy has often been tried by me & with variable results. Sometimes it has proved exceedingly efficacions Lat other times has failed altogether. This is pretty much the character of all the remedies that have been employed for ascarides, as might be anticipated From the Situation of the worms in the election, the alvetic preparations are of quant

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service o coadionally: given in the ordinary way as a purgative. Orlows sometimes answer very well. But I cannot help thinking the Pul; alast: Comp. is a more horses. ful remedy in the case before us, why this compound should be more effective than the simple aloes it is impossible to say as the Canella alba enters in too Small a proportion to have any important effects, but it is idle to include in spec ulations when we have plain facts to guide us. The name of the medicine is of Arabic origin having been first employed by the Physicians of a trabia. The Hiera Fiera has become a fashionable remedy in this city for the cure of ascarides & am indu ced to believe deservedly so. I on easucceeded with it in a case which had be forebabbled allo my efforts. One ounce of the powder should be digested in a pint of ardent spirits of which a table spoon ful is to be given to a child 3 or 4 years old and repeated at proper intervals until it punges actively; but when we wish to avoid the Spirituous Menstrua, common water will answer. after all how ever this species of worm in general may be successfully treated by injections up the Rectum. The love me being seated in this portion of the alimentary canal, may by Enemata be mechanically washedout & are sometimes destroyed by the delete rions substances employed: as an injection for this purpose nothing is so effectual as I in fir of aloes in a pint of Milk. The following articles may also be used as Enemata vir Line Water, Olive Oil, Melted Land or Butter, the expressed juice of Rue or Jandery or an infusion of Tobacco, the Smoke of Tobacco, Camphow Lea, a Solution of asafateda, Hepar: Sulph: Ungt. Hydre or Mun. Soda. All these are excellent preparations & when one fails another should be Imployed. The last especially is worthy of notice. I have often prescribed with unequivocal advantage adolution of common Salt: these injections may be repeated as often as may be deemed expedient & should be follows by an active hunge. Rendered Dick & feeble by the preceding remedies the as Carides may readily be brought away by the operation of Catharties. I will nowmake one or two remarks on the Trecheris, its appearance has already been detailed as yet I am not aware that any symptons in peculiar distinguishes there from Lumbricoides. Nor do & know that the treatment. is in any respect peculiar. all theremedies recently recommended for the Lumbricor des are of equal advantage when the Trichuris exest. We have now come to the consideration of the Jania, of all the worms that infect the humandul fect this is by the most difficult to remove. There is no symptom by a hich it can

Coston Oil good deal praised for this discure apris milk recommend dy blevinn vorster

readily be distinguished from Lumbricoides, it is attended by a gnowing sensation at the hit of the stomach & an indescribable degree of wet chedness always more or less incident to Gastric affections. In the treatment, the mercurial preparations have been employed & upon the whole are perhaps more efficacions than any other remedy but are extremely fallacions & in the few cases which have faller under my notice have knoved totally inefficient. Demployed Cala mel, Athiops mineral & Corresive Sublimate, the last when it can be retain ed is no doulet the best of the three & most a dapted to the case, it should be guen in Solution, as in fills it would be difficult to divide the dodes with precif-Sun from gr 1/5 to 1/4 Corroseve Sublimate is as much a scan be a drivinstered with safety at a dose , Most of the drastic purges have some repute in the treat ment of Take Worm Juch as Jalap, Scammony, Colocyeth & above all Gam boge which has recently been much extolled. To prove effectual, it must be given in large doses not less than grs XI or XV will answer. To expel the worms it is necessary that a violent hunging & vometing (or an artificial Cholena) norbig should be induced. Of this practice my own experience does not allow me to Say much, though I am persuaded that active Catharties are the bestreme dies under du ah cir cumstances. The only case in which I have used Gantige occurred a few wenters ago. The gardener of a gentleman of this city had for 4 or 5 years been troubled with a Tape Worm & hademployed many me dicines without advantage, portions only of this worm had come away at intervaled. I gave him the Gamboge & 15 feet of the worm came away: the man as yet remains entirely comfortable. Theology wdium Felix mas or male Fern has been prescribed as a remedy for Tomia ever since the time of Valen who first recommended it. Too much has been said of the efficacy of this article to leave any doubt of its utility & yet from my our personal obser vation, I should rate its powers very low, the dose is from 31 to Zin taken in syrup or washed down with water. To promote its operation it is right after or few dodes to administer a penge &if the worm is not then expelled the Same course must be repeated. By Cullen it is doubted whether Fernhan . any other advantage than what it derives from the articles combined with it & he believes that all vernifuge powers ascribed to it should be to the Cathatiestaken in thit, but his opinion is not well founded. In Vernany where the therwis much employed & highly celebrated it is ordinivistered without hunges,

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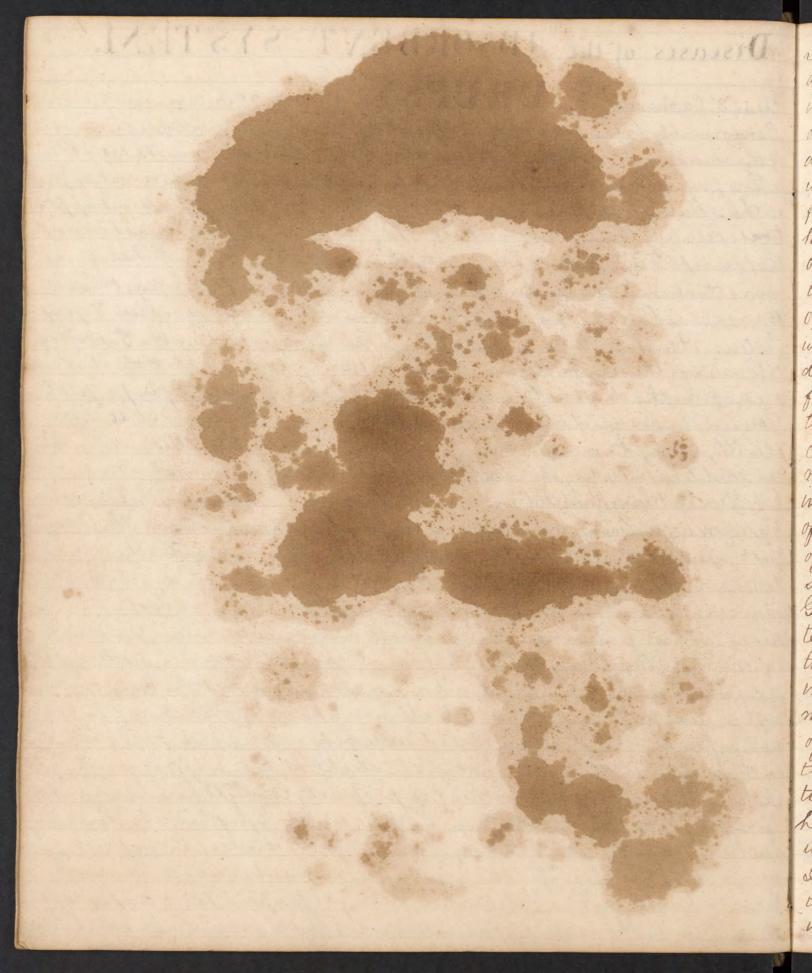
in the other no worms come: the symptoms of both were removed of the utility of the medicine in Varia there can be no doubt, the late periodical Journals of Europe abound with his of s of its efficacy arising from the experience of the most calebrated practitioners, a Hothergall & Lettsom Bold as the practice seems to be I do not think any their ges to be apprehended. In one case to while Salluded Ig are a vineglass full every morning & the patient de clared time that he experienced no other sensation than would be created by so much ardent Spirits. By such great success in the treatment of Tomia we are no turally led to suppose that the remedy would prove still more beneficial in the left obstinate species of worms. The fact I meritioned of the discharge of the Lumbricoides is sufficient of itself to further trials of the remedy. I have now completed my eccount of the best me and of destroying & expelling the various kinds of worms, little however will be gained unless we prevent their reproduction. This can be done however by the removal of those cause, Which generate them & give them mounes liment. Furthe most hart they seem to have their nourishment & support in a Weak depraced state of the digestive or gans, these must be sestored to their healthy action by the use of aqualaleis, the Better tonics, the preparations of Iron, a proper diet & & whateverdelse well conduce to the restoration of health & to the repla-Cing the almentary can also a Vigorious condition

Salt rist on a vernifican perform in just who were not allowed dalt in their back which reduced to the most horself condition a tonof Salt. He way los theep annually. Lord Something

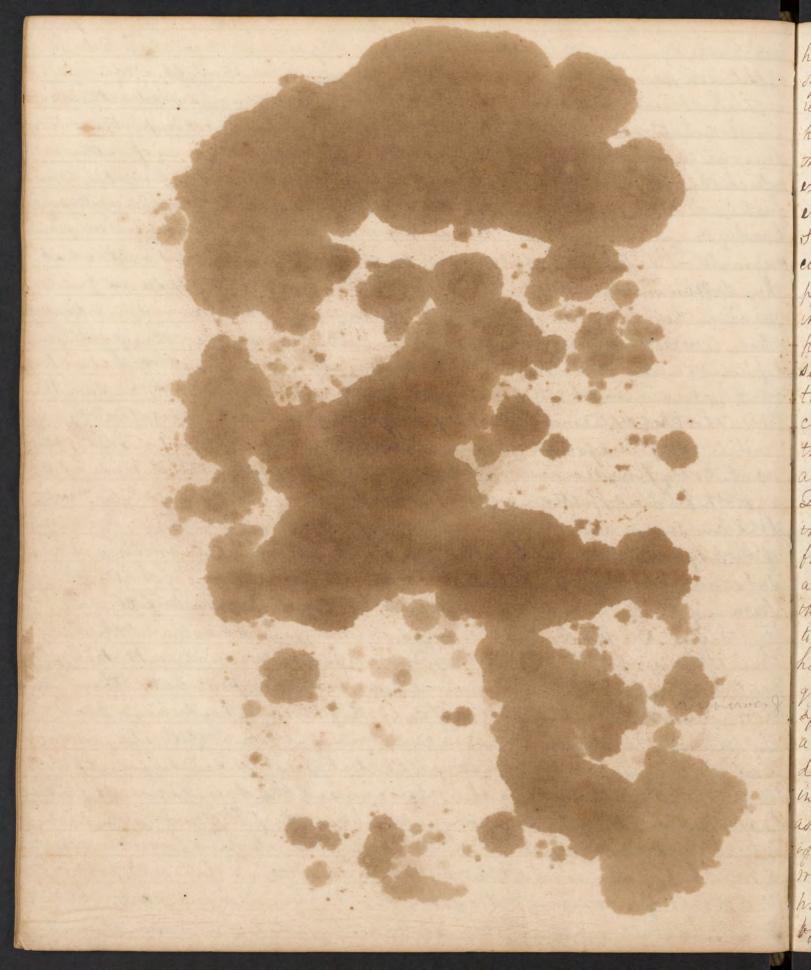
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Diseases of the ABSORBENT SYSTEM. 149

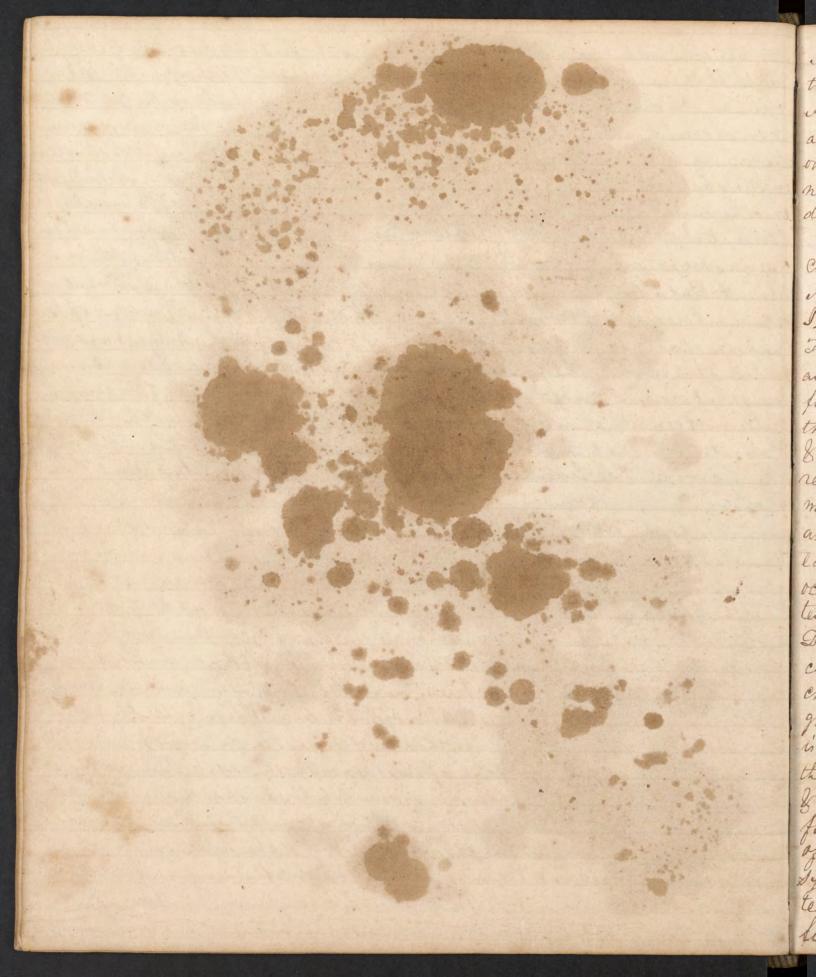
DROPSIO Pider 2d Intumescentia. Class 3°. Cachexia Conformably to the plan of classification which I have adopted I now goon to the consideration of the diseases of the absorbent system. The 1st of there in Driftsy. This is defined to be a preternatural collection of verum or watery fluid in the cellular men trans or cavities of the body tre ceiving different of plan tions according to the part in which the fluid may be ledged, as however the the principles in one case are fretty nearly applicable to alloshall call your attention to the leading & most important forms of Dropsy, these are Anasarco, ascites & Fly drothorax or as it is sometimes called Hydrops Pectoris. Much controversy has always prevailed respecting the Pathology of Dropsy; the only fact generally admitted by writers is that the dishase arises from the destruction of that exact balance existing in perfect heals between the powers of thee shalents & the absorbents. Every one at all instruct ed in Thysiology knows that when the system is in perfect health Xiv an indisterbed condition, a watery fluid is constantly poured out into every cavity & interstices in the bidy Swithout being hermitted to accumulate to anyextent, is taken apply the Lymphatics Eisdisposed of in a manner which it is not necessary forme to explain to you. Hence it appears, that Dropsical collections must be occasioned either by an increased effusion or by a decrease in the powers of a bsorption. The question here occurs which is the most com mon cause of the disease Consulting the lights of our personal experience & aided by those general reasonings which never fail more or less to influence my our opinions I should say that the proximate cause of Dropsy in a great majority of cases was increased arterial action to a consequent preternatural effusion my time is at present too valuable to allow me to hause for the sake of illustrating and enforcing this do etrine of the disease before us, no herhops is it requisite as the practice in this case is not in the slightest degree affected whichever pinion be adapted, but without impropriety it might here be enquired of me, why I should locate Dropsy as a disease of the Lymphatics entertaining Such notions as Jonce expressed of its Pathology, To this I can only reply that in every attempt at classification of diseases we must encounter immerse dif biculties & after mature deliberation, I thought proper to place Tropsy as have done because the active & efficient remedies employed in its cure have been de



rected to the Lymphatics Tystem, differing as Physicians do relative to the Theory of this complaint when they come to the treatment we shall find them all und in the propriety of arousing the absorbents to a new ginning or ated action. In our speculations relative to its pathology, it is of the atmost importance to en dearour with much precision to ascertain the nature & degree of excition with which the different states of the disease may be con bined. On this depends our failure or success in the management of all the cases. The European writers with hardly one exception most & heneously maintain that dropsical complaints originate in debility & are useformly afsociated in all cases with what they determinate a Cachetic condition of the system. as deduced from that Thenion their practice is made up of I timulating & tonio me dicines & on the whole is exceedingly mischievous & fatal. But we on the contrary acting on different views with regard to the nature of the disease, rush the Lancet too far There as in most other instances, truth is to be found in the medium between the two softemes. Dropsy inquestionably accurs in two opposite conditions of the system & requires for its one very different mades of treat ment. Every physician must have met with cases of this disease affect ing with febrile affection accompanied with great fulness & activity of the hulse, nor is the any new diseasery. Elactly such a Pathological view of Dropsy was advanced by Stabl in his chapter on Hemorrhage I was subsequently adopted & inculcated by more than one of the teachers of Germany. He supposes that when the blood vefsels were too full, nature of les relieved therself by Hemorrhages from different parts, but that some times the principle that presides over the system (i'r Natura Metica) judg. ing that a water, effusion would answer the hurpose better than her morrhage relieved the system of its load of blood by producing a secretion of serim in the curities or in the cellular Substance, Botellus lays it down that the disease is inflammatory & that it must be cured by Antiphologis tio means. Riveries a French writer carried the Same notion Do farthat he was rediculed by Le Suze under the character of D. Sungrado, a picture which that author drew for the purpose of U.S. inte discredit. Neverthelifs I have before remarked that Dropsy is dometimes a disease of feeble action the effect of an exhausted system or or highly diseased state of some important viscus as the Liver, Theren, Stomach a Pancieus, after all



however it must be confessed that there is great obscurity on the subject of Dry. by & that there is the utmost uncertainty with regard to the operation of our remedied. No doubt this uncertainty of our remedies may be imputed to the habit of confounding of posite states of the body of including underprecisely the same name cated of an opposite character. Aware of the great distinction existing between the different states of the Droper, the Flumor al Pathologists encleavoured to arrange them according to the system as Leuco Phlegmatic, Scirbution Cachetic Each of these Diatheses or states of the System is found in common dropsical effusion & probably may lay the foundation of the complaint. But though not without ment the classification just mentioned is encumbered with too much false theory & other perplexities for some of the purposed of actual practice. Nat long a go a new view of the subject was presented to the public: the writer a practitioner of en larged observation mai tains that the qualities of the evine affords a test of several kinds of Dropsy on the criterion of the dituation or condition of the system with which it is associated tho writer alluded to is Blackall, thus in Dropsy of high action, the Vineis always evagulable, like Serun of the blood by Fleat in Netric acid. 2 In Dropsy associated with unsoundines of the Viscora as Sciences or Congestion of the Sculuty the wrine Is scarty, highly colowed, boaded with a red dediment, depositing nothing from the application of heat or mitric acid. 3, In Dropsy of feebleaction the wines always scantif palet not coaquable depositing no dediment whatever. These are the principal distinctions, though like all medical generalization, they are subject to Some exceptions & should be acceived with autions limitations, though homever has been daid by the writer to arouse attention to the subject & to induce further en quired to refute or confirm his observations. Nathing is more curious than that day by of high action should be disting wished by the Unive possessing the property of co agrilability. Udyetdam not densible that any great practical advantage can be deduced from this discovery. To Europeans perhaps it may be of some service but In this courtry practitioners would be very unwilling to exchange the fulse for the time as a quide to determine the State of the body in Dropsy or other diseases. Of the courses of Droppy I Shall not say much, they are enumerated in practical authors Which are in the hand of all of you. Dropsy is most commonly the affect of some hrerions disease by which the animal convery has been deranged more particular by Internittent Thever, Jarondice, Diarrhea, Dysenting, Sout, Pheumatin, asthmal



Pulmonary Consumption, Theumonia Scarlatina, Erysipelas & all the other example themata. It is also occasioned by obstructions & other diseased conditions of the Abdominal & Thoracic Viscera. Your & then it are ses from mere debility or selax ation without any derangement in the System by previous diseases there being only a Dropsical diathesis or predisposition. Most generally in Dropsies of this nature I expect the absorbents are in fault & that the complaint proceeds from directly from that cause

ANASARCA. Order 2. Interrescention My intention is first to treat of Anasarca or Dropsy of the cellular texture Swhat I shall say on this subject will for the most part of ply equally well to a sexter, The dropsical effusions of the chest are sometimes different in their nature & are managed on different principles & demand different remedies. Anasarea first shows itself by swelling of the feet & ancles which is more visible at night or the close of the day & disperses for a time near morning. The tume faction is soft Emelastic & when pressure is made on it with the fer ger, the pits or indentaling remains one time after the finger has been removed, the skin be coming much more halled than natural. By degrees the swelling extends upwards the thighs and trunk of the body & at last even the face & eyelids appear full & bloated. as the dis lase a dvances the internal parts be come affected & difficult & uneasy respiration occurs owing to an effusion of water in the cellular substance of the Lurys also there twis effused into the abdomen & Thorax constituting what is called Universal Dropsy. In this stage the borrels are always constituted, the wine is searty, high coloured, the surface of the body is hot & dry the pulse is feeble & commonly small & Chaded & in every case of Dropsy, there is more or less thirst, after this the disease progresses rapidly. Torpor & he ariveds with a slow & indistinct fever occur, the distention is so great as to force the water through the pores of the skin in some cases & in others where the cuticle is dense & strong blisters are formed which ultimately terminate in Tangrene & allortification & the hatient at last sinks from debility Xexhaustion Like allorter forms of Dropsy, anadare a may be attended with an excited or debilitated condition of the system but whatever may be the nature of the case, there are two indications of the Lystem, blocked trest & NJ. 1 st Tolva create the serous fluid which has accumula ted & 2. To change the condition of the system, producing these accumulations, I shale first notice that form of Anadarca, in which there is much excitement a compenied

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with febrile symptoms! It is fortunate in this instance that the remedies employed to reduce the time & vigor, of the circulation at the same time have the effect of increasing the absorption. The action of the arteries & Lymphatics is in an in-Verse ration & no fact is better established than that to en crease the energy of the latter, the power of the former must be diminished or depressed most of. the practitioners of this country proceed on the principle just mentioned There all those means are resorted to, which are calculated to deplete kneduce the system. Notwithstanding the European prefudices against V.S. under such cin curistances, it is af indes pensable utility, but as in all other cases its use here should be tempered with sound discolation & a due regard to the nature of the case. The pulse in the larly stage of Dropsy connected with excitement is hard tense & charded & the blood when drawn is uniformly found to be sury & to exhibit other indications of a grade of inflammatory action. To the symptoms already: mentioned may be added a hoth dry skin, harched tongue & fances, unquenchable thist & others which are succeeding to feebrile complaints; as long as such a state of things continues we should repeat the bleedings & Dometimes extra Abloodings metablequantity. It is common in this city in the management of inflam matory Dropsy, to bleed 2 or 3 times a weeks, until the operation has been repeated 10, 15 or 20 times. I amperfectly persuaded that in some cases more than 200 a 300 Ded have been lost in effecting a cine. But to such an extent the Lancetohour not be indiscriminately used. The treatment just meritioned is only applicable to to cases which exhibit unequivo e al marks of great excitement of the system. There are many cased in which moderate V. I. only is demanded & many others in which the remedy connot be applied at all without manifest injury to the pa tient. I have read with great interest the case of Den. Joung (with whom I am well arguainted) who was cured by a practitioner of this State, in the treatment of which 200 or 300 ors were drawn. The author of this case takes to himself great credit for having originated the idea that Dropsy is a februle disease: like all enthusiasts he has gone too far, he enjoins it on all physicians to bleed in every case, your course Willbe marked by a great fatality as of bleeding was altogether neglected, as regard, his theory it will be found (as already stated) in the writings of Stabl on hemorrhages ho other German writers, in certain Thench authors & was taught at least 30 years ago by D' Rush in this City. Decidedly advantageous as the Lancet is in Dropsy we are not to depend exclusively on it, as awdiliary to it, we may redort to any or all the indirectly

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evacuating remedies: at one time it was fashionable to prescribe Emetics in this Stage under the idea of promoting absorption, that they have such an effect to a great extent cannot be denied, it would not be difficult to show by having recourse to authorities that the administration of conetics has been followed by signal advantages, but they have now lost ground so much in the estimation of practitioner, that they are rarely prescribed & perhaps never unless to releave a loaded of pressed stomach or in certain cases hereafter to be mentioned. They are never theless useful, Emetics have given away to other classes of medicines & especially to purged there indeed are called for not left from their power of quickening & promoting the action of the Lymphatics their with a view of reducing febrile excitement and overcoming obstinate constipation of the boweld so constant an attendant on Dropsical affections. To evacuate the borrels is not a modern practice in this complaint. It was fully adopted by Sydenham who was followed by allthis disciples of this great reformer of practical medicine, purges were directed every day unless probabited by the obvious prostration of the patient, the practice is perfectly sound & highly beneficial. Tet in the selection of Cathartics some discretion is needlary. By all the an eight writers & even by moderns untillately the drastic purges were preferred or by dragogues: articles of this nature are however supposed, very mis cheevous in the inflammatory & excited for in of the disease; where applied at all they should be applied touly to old & protracted Cases where the stomach & bowe ware in a torpid state, the habit of the patient phlegmatick no fever or viscera & obstruction exists, it is much better under the circumstances of the disease to use the Saline punges harticularly the Tartate Considered as it were by the common consent of practitioners consecrated to that form of Dropsy which now claims our attention, is a combination of Salap & Creum Sartar. It should always be used in the early stage of inflammatory Drop Sy, the dose is from grox to XV Jalap to Zij of otafsee Super Fart: this should be repeated So often as to keep up a discharge from the borrels almost unremittingly & to effect this it perhaps will be no celsary to give the dose every day- some times every other day will answer, thus exhibited the effects of the article are exceedingly hromes effectual & altogether astonishing, I have deen a great degree of intermescence of the extremities & ab dom en, entirely removed in the course of 3 or 4 days by this purge alone it is therefore with the strongest emphasis & highest tone of confidence that I head it hipow attention. Never I can truly de clare have I had more reason to be delight

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the decided preference by the older practitioners & indeed the practice has even *continued to the present time, the askes of a variety of vegetables were employed in Dropsy, washead this article proved modest beneficial, being effecte al horiever only from the Alkali which they contain, they have been sufplanted in prac tice by the Juli Carb: To tails. The cases of Dropsy in which this article proves most beneficial are duch as ale covenected with great depravation a vitiation of the persent of digestion. This condition of the disease is most commonly met with among drunkard sknot unfrequently under such encurreturces, acid is evolved in great quantities in the Stormach producing or afforciated with various distressing gastric affections. Cullea who goes far in the practice of Notastus of oh mon that it owes all its directic properties in this case to the acidit meets with in the stomuch forming a neutral salt I doubt exceedingly the accuracy of this hypo thesis De ot as it may this much is certain that by combining the alkali with the bitter tonics as Luafsea, Tentian & Colombo, we very much in crease its pow end in the do cases. Exhibited in this state of combination its dienetic property is said to been creased, while at the same time it remotes the gastric desorders invigorates the their ystem generally. No practice is better sufferited by au thority than this, it originated with I widohn In engle & its atility has been subsequently attested by the concurrent testimony of most respectable authors. Tesit must be confessed that the Carbonatesis inferior to most of its combinations with the acids, forming what are called neutral alts. Of the Bisant: of dads I have already Spoken but there is another neutral Salt which was Supported to popess such extraordinary demetic powers that it was called Val: Lunet: I am not however prepared to say much in-favour of this medicine. In the few trials I have made with it, my exhectations have been disaffer ted, like most of the neutral dalts it unites the property of an aperient with a directive fleet, though from what I have seen I should suppose it infinite by more aft to act on the borrels than on the kidneys. The doseis I a Ifs didsolved in water & repeated 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. Emmently adapted to dropsies of high inflammatory action is the Nitras Totals: (ed a commonly prescribed distretic it is protably inferior to many others, though in this re speet it is not entirely devoid of efficacy. But its gir a test utility is derived from its horserful influence over the arterial system to in subduing the Je brile t, inflammatory dia thedis, the objection to its employment is that when

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itis given in such do sed as to make a strong infrefsion on the disease it caused so much nausea, or other distress of the stomach as to render its continuance impracticable, this may be in some measure obviated by giving it in a free Solution day 3 to 21 of Water, it efficacy is generally encreased by combining it with Tart: Ant. & Small portions of Calonel constituting what is called the netword or antimorical powders, as a sub-Stitute for the Nitrafs Tot: & far less agreable to the Stomach, I would advise you to use the Spt: Sether Netros, but as it has often been alledged that it is inferior in Strenght & better adapted to children but when freely given how Known it act hoverfully on the Kidneys Levacuate large quantities of water ment most practitioners commit a great mistake by prescribing the medicine in doses Too minute us a Divertice not less than Fir or 36 should be given & this repeated 3 or 4 times a day when it does not had saffly the emunaturies it should be a mitted as aft to produce febrile excitement, diminitive dodes of this article evend of the slightest effect, they operate on the surface of the body, occasioning a mild diaphresis No Fact is better established than this that small doses of It. et sher. nitrof prove of no advantage in this disease & when any effect is produced it is always by a directic knot a disphoretio operation. The next article of the mild direction which I shall mention in Unasarca is the detroselinum (Barsh) this tho a homely remedy often proves important in the management of the case before us. Within my own knowledge it has cured a case of essectes when tapfing had been performed twice it has proved beneficial in other cases. Every halt of the Parsley is decretic but the root in tea or strong infusion is what I generally prescribe. By becoming a domestic remedy Parsley has been much overlooked in regular practice. I do not know a more certain or more porter ful remedy in certain cases of dropsy. It is also recommended by the fact that it is always retained by the Stornach & this is an important circumstance as that organ is generally in a high degree of irritation. It is not uncommon with practitioners to add the Parkley Some seeds of the Water melon, but whether any advantage is thus oblained am not able either to armor deny It is certain that is some cases of dropsy of whe chive are speaking even the mildest dienetics broduce occasionally enimently dienetic effects for this her (hose, he article is so well adapted as the following preparation) att pro (By Tinck. Opin gtt IX - Sht. Psher Nitros 3) = Vin: Jack: Wat: 9th XXX) haustus

From this prescription in 4 a 5 cases I have derived the most unequivocal advantage. Several winters ago I was called in consultation with the late D. Wistar to a case of Dropsy, afterwar had employed beveral reme dies to no purpose, Ing gested this mixture, with some surprise the Drasked me of had ascertained the prescription to be serviceable. Itold him had ascertained the knowledge of its horrers by accident. He informed me that 30 m 40 years ago whele engaged in the practice of the Dispensary he made use of the same mixture in a case of Dropsy which had resisted all the usual re medies, on his visiting his patient next day he was surprised at finding a large discharge of water & a consequent reduction of the intermedance had taken place. Medicines have after prevented or inverted tendency, thus in Dropsy where there is a tender by to the Kedneys, diaphoretics will often prove divietie; within the last 2 or 3 years a great deal has been said of a cer tour vegetable over Fly dropie affections, the article to which I allude is called Tips isserver in the common language of the country by Botaniots Chymaphylla Umbellata. We owe the cledit of having introduced this ar tiele into practice in the treatment of Tropsy to Dr. Sommewelle of the which army from the time of his publication it has gradually crept out the practice of the English physicians & within the last four years a number of communications attesting its effectory have been made to the periodical pub licutions. These have come from the most egle brated practitioners of London as yet it has not been much employed in the practice of this city. The modest giving it is in strong decetion or infusion of the whole plant or in the form of an extract y hick has been prepared from it a pint of the infusion may be taken in the 24 hours or Estract Ji. The article is distinguished fourts great activity & the certainty of its operation & hosses we this peculian advan tugo that while it stimulates the Ridney to increased action it also Wheharts tone to the stomach, so imminently indeed does it exert the butter how en that it has been applied to the treatment of In termittent fever I with Duccefs: there are not orith standing many cases of confermed Dropby, cored by this remedy alone. as I have detailed their buch are the remedies which in the present state of our practice are employed in inflammatory Tropsy! but the disease or genally or from improper treatment assumes a different form & demands different remedies for its cure. The system being reduced

Sigitalis or Foxgloves

we may dispense with V.S. I when to por of the alimentary canalysists we must resort to Cathartics of a drastic nature for the hurpose of now Ming this into action & producer of through it an imprefin on the absorbents, Combinations of Calome & Samboge, Colocynth, Jeanney dalap, Claterium & will answer very well. Notwithstanding what is alledged to the contrary, the drustic huges are often advan tageous in old protracted cades: to deny this would be to destruct I me of the bed medical testimony which our science can afford it is also in this case of Dropsy that some dicereties which have notyet been mentioned a celmently serviceable. Of thequat hower of Digitalis in the complaint none of you can be igneralit. It is now half a century dirice this article was introduced by Withering into the treatment of Dropsy. after an extensive acquaintance with the remedy he afserts "that so far as the removal of the water will contribute to the come of the patient so much may be expected from the Ligitalis' No down a was the remedy made public than attestations of its officacy housed in from every quarter, the current of experience, thes constantly flowed in favore of this article & whatever may have been the fluctuation of Sentiment with legard tits utility in other diseases, its reputation in Trops y her remained unimperched There is no form of this dedease in which I have not pre-Sembedit with advantage Sall that we have to attend to is that the case is a proper one for its a diministration. Extraordinary as it may appear, it is on a system feeblek exhausted that Digitalis acts most kindly & with most decided advantage as long as there remains activity of the rulse & aconsiderable portion of general Strenght, the modicine will be of no benefit & is sometimes mis chievous in Dropsy, this dentiment is not heculiar to myself. Withering observes that in herdons of tende filred queat patural vigour of constitution Digitalis de boon proved successful. Whenor the contrary the pulse is jeeble the countenance is rallid & the surface cold, it hardly ever ails ac cording to Weltering "to be of ate ity" the fact with to particularly to imprefs go go un minds because a prime for would be led to a contrary gone less of this estimation of the properties of Digitalis has been confirmed by generally perience & practitioners act according by in the adminsitration of the nemedy of would appear that Darwin entered July in to the Same Sentiment. After several trials of the Dyilalis in Dropsical

mushowereth Cathaties of charten hatere for do his hours week action Throdown or house of it in the fraction or

affections he came to the conclusion that on the whole it is best suited to the so cased which have been brought on by intemperance & debauchery & of course in which the system has been broken down Ishausted There has existed so little difference as to the method of administering it. By Without it was thought. most efficacions when given in or fusion, but if its marked effect is wanted as in Consumption then according to the same writer the best form is that of that a Sorder of beleeve however that the distinction is altogether a telefs & have no reason to Suppose that the form should be different for diseases of varied typo: the best fory in all cases is porder. Wan anotionearly alled a Dy italijis dobacco. It was nothers ago introduced into the treatment of Dropey by Howlev en physician in England of no little reputation. as all other re medies it was for a leason very popular. What is the precise aggree of value to be attached to it an not at present prefare of affect. Ih are raily pre deribed it in Dropsy, but could we credit half of what is said of its effe carly thew would be little need to go futher in search of a remody in this complaint, the mode of exhibiting it was as follows statisting the dried leaves in Water Of Kmake a Strong infusion of a tick give from 9HXV to XXX three times in the 24 hours much on the Samelway as Digitalis. I tumpromethis article which is of e quivocabutility to one which, more certain, more efficacions & ingoeny respect more important than any other in the whole class of directics. I allude to the Iguill, there is no species Droppy in which they will not operate with une quivocal advantage. But we must not forget that it is a stimulant & hence must be prescribed with discrimination & fund gement, my mode of giving it is in conbenation with Calomely two grains of the former to one of the latter. By Cullen this combination is altogether disapproved he alledges that by uniting Calomel with aguillo the modecine is more aft to runs of by the bowels & its dientic properties save diman whed but under the expectation of determining it more hointedly to the kidney, he was for conjoining it with the neutral salts as Jub: Carl: Potas. But as his hypothesis is wholly gratuitous, it is deserving of no kend of attention. That the powers of the Iquill are Increased by uniting it with Calomel is proved by the concurrent testimony of a vast number of physicians both in Europe and in this country. If Walomel produces the effects mentioned by Gillen it should be combined with small portions of Theum. at ineperior the

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question was much agitated whether the Iquills should be so regulated asto produce much impreddion on the alimentary canality vometing or purging . By I. Home the affirmative side of the question was adopted in this contest of Dropsyhe gave the Squelles & Netic aa X grs daily do as to excite Nomiting and all night sustained the strenght of the hatiently opium & other stemulants, Cullen the cotemporary & rival of Home, between whom ye at je alousy & dislike existed, mountained the other's ide of the question. By him it was contended that exactly in proportion as the Squilt operated on whom the alimentary cynal as an Emetic or Cathartie, so its directie power was dimines hed but here as elswere the truth he between the two extremes, the point on dispute (which was only disputed) was not whether imetics or Lung atives were useful in Dropis y but whether the peculiar power of the Iquills was in created by hush ing it to that extent. Determining from my own observation I should say the justine duen in the employment of the mediciness a moderate & slight degree of nausear. Nevertheless ever this blight effect is not to be considered as necessarily connected with the trensficial effect, of Iguils. I have again Sugain employed the medicine & produced copions discharges of withe When I was not sensible of the Hightest degree of affection of the Honach or borrels by maudea. Formetimes Dropsy is connected with a depressed & cachectic emaciated condition of the dystem when directics of an active & Stimulating kind are called into requisition. Cantharide, are often preseribes under such circumstances, as regards this article there is a great feculiarity in its properties no tune or they of recollection as you all know it is presented to meet the most opposite indication, every plactitioner has employed them to restrain incontinence of wrine as well as to encrease the discharges of that fluid Toreconcile such seemingly contradictory practices not altogethereasy. Us an alterprate splanation I shallowly umack that Cantharides evince dif flerent properties under defferent conditions of the system give lefferent ers Generally you will fend that when the medicine is exhibited in a state of. Very highexectement at anytime in very minute quantities, that it will be productive of Stranging or other irritations of the Urenany begand, but The stechcion stances of the system, when it is much reduced of the me. olicine in large deves, I have uniformly lound it productive of envigourating effects on the wringing of and thus in the weak form of Dropsy the Vinet lands

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given in the close of Zi or more 3 or 4 times in the liverity four horizo has with my experience produced as upions discharges asever witnessed from other in medies & never in a single case have I witnessed any irritation of the hidney, or Bladder. The medicine therefore I hold to be very important in the treasment of Atonic Dropsy where there is great debelity & to por of the system, to & freacy does not rest on my observation alone but on the must not however be denied by the most respectable authority. It maintained that Cantharioleshare not in the slightest degree the herrer of promoting the wringry discharges & they contend that theme decine acts alone on the neak of the bladder & produces when continue con frome do trangury but most undoubtedly it does promote the womany discharge & these writers must have been led into a mistake by giving it in improper doses kunder eincumstances unfit for its use of the Of: Vereb: which was at one time recommended much in Atonic Diops I am not prepared to Joy much, I have occasionally prescribed it but Never with much successibling horrarer a persental stimulant directed particularly to the Kidneys, it may sometimes prove service able in this case It should be prescribed in somall dodes not exceeding 10, 15 or 20 drops 30 4 times a day, by large doses we shall always produce pringing & foustron the dicretio effect. I am next to call your attention to arenedy which is beculiarly adapted to the Species of Dropsy we are now considering to is the Polyg! Tenego. It has been employed in all the shapes of Dropnent effusion & with some of the most respectable practitioners it has goined considerable confidence, but it has never be came general, now been widely employed It is very highly speker of by Sir Try. allilmon & the late In Cullen & Fer cir ab though they had not a long experience withit. Thate it has been gaining ground in the practice of thrope & the U. I Suspect that its character has been not a libtle diminished by a too profuse in playment of it: certain it is that no one yet has pointed out the precise born of Droppy, or under what circumstances it is applicable or laid don't principles for its adminishation. Not less from what I have my selfobserved of its properties than from any theretical views regarding it & have been led to conclude that Joly gala is most effectual in all cases of

Universal Dropsy which are dependent on a very feeble absorption & are afforciated with a very feeble & co-chetic condition of the body, at least it is under such circumstances of the desease thatmy own personal experience leads me to speak highly of the remedy & I am confirmed in my belief by the consideration that the Seneka is a wielely hervading stim wantreaching every part of the body facting horrerfully on all the or. cretory & Decretory or gand, diffusing its impreform over the whole system it oftener tends its action to the Lymphatics Lexites the sevefsels into news invoyourated efforts. Dut its efficacy in some instances is much improved by uniting with it small portions of Calomel: this is done by previously reducing the Leneka to porder to afterwards converting thinto hills with the Mercurial preparation, the dose is from X to XX grs. Seneka com byned with Calomel gras or gri. as a directic highly active & stimulating the Colchicum Mitumnale is not without reputation. It was originally Introduced into the management of Dropsyly Barow Stoerts of Vienna So distinguished for his attachment to poisonous medicines. It is recommended by him both in the Tonie & Atonic forms of Dropsy in which he tells us it produces results highly beneficial. If the powers of Colchicum in Dropsy I cannot Day much, it possesses very little reputation among the practitions of Great Britain & this country, but on the continent of Europe & particularly in Fermany & France it continues to be employed in Dropsical effusion In some other complaints especially those of the chest. There are two ways in which the Colchicum is used as an opymelor syrup it was employed by Baron I treck, of this dose was fi to be repeated 200 3 times a acly. Within the last few Years much attention has been directed to this article in consequence of its being Supposed to be the basis of the celebrated Can Medicinals. The preparation most employed is the saturated Vinous Teneture in the dose of a teaspoonful Several time, a day. It is supposed that the Ean, Medicinale is nothing more than the Vinous Tinet Colchieur. Many articles denominated explicació har been a good dealen flaged in Drops y of the Atonicty fe. The common Garde ching the Urine in its unchanged State, it might be sufforced a priori that it would not on the wornaly organs. It is fully established by experience that Larlie is a highly stimulality deweter bluthis come Droppy Awes

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highly spoken of by Tydenhum & Duges & still is a Lavourite remedy in the Hospitals at London, I have occasionally used it with success, it is best adapted to those cases of Dropsy which have arisen from drum Kenefs & are attended with great debility of the stomach. In my enamelation of the remedies for Inopsies I have nowned ased the conclusion of the digretie meeticine, these have presented with considerable minuteness because and you must her cewe there is a wide difference in their properties on account of which they are not applicable to the same cuses & can be prescribed with utility only under the direction of a Sound Kolistonininating judgement. Deaphoretics are another days of semedies that have been not allittle employed in the treatment of the disease we are nower sidering. as an inoughed discharifrom the Surfacein Dropsy has the effect of de creasing that of the Ridneys we should get first be led to suppose that any medicines calculated to hoduce the former would be altogether inadmissably nevertheles dia Khoretics are sometimes of great service in dropstical effusions; at one time it was fashionable to treat Dropsy wholly by these mechanis and recently it has again been revived on the continent of Europe . I have used it myself with sufficient success to contrarise me to recommend it to four attention, the cases to which spound it beds well ever such as organate in Intermettent stever which were kepterfly reserval Of truckers & were of sociated great debity berna cration. In this cure there is generally extreme atong a smale, chorded & tense hulse; coldes. tremittes, hallid countenance, dry shrivelled okin & many other circum I tances denoting a feeble & depressed enculation on the surface of the brdy. In ephneties by their centrifug at operation relieve the usung of officession & determine the blood to the extreme refsels trestire the equipoise of the circulation, which constitutes the first slep in the cure of the disease; under such circumstances it would appear that by exciting exhalation from the surface by means of deaphoreties we should do what promises best to relewe the conflaint acting or this I have fregge by used diaphereties medicines & sometimes with dignal advantage the external means of exciting herspiration often answer exceedingly well in this cuse By the Vapour Back alone I have succeeded in removing many

Enpatorium Terfoliatum, Thorough wort, or Boneset

cases of Dropsy in the Alms Flouse of this city, The Bath invented by De Senalys of Virginia androed very well for this hurpose. What would be the effect of blacing the patient in an apartment heated to 120 also I am not prepared to day from experience, but you all secollect to fact that I mentioned in the lovely hart of the course that In Leagle Hordy elettered a room heated to about 140 gin a short line lost 15 lbs weight by exhabition from the Surface. Butthough the extona her peration may answer yet combinations of opening calonel and Theraci are chiefly depended whom in cases of Dropey. Evenby the use of pun alone cures of this conflaint have again & again on current to this hours we have the testing of the celebrated doctor mead of the no less celebrated I. Willis of Heberden. But that we may derive advantage from the use of openin it must be admin much of Opium given by itself but I have prescribed the Pulse Doveri with great utility. Within the last few years much her been deid of Euf sterfol, in the management of Dropsy whether it is advan tayions I cannot vay from hers onal knowledge, though I have collect tell reflecient evidence of its doing good in other hands. Thy sicions of they the reighbouring state, have been in the hubit of winget with little discrimination My friend D. Howack informed me that he had know it weeden the flospital at New York but in what particular cases I was a seen tain. I medune the medicine is most serviceable in those cases which are given ated in Miasmatic Countries on Juck Setuations the desease assumed more or less the Intermittent type & may be sucel fully treated by combinations of Jones & Diaphoretie medicines. The Eupertorium possesses in a high degree Tonio & Diuphoretic properties & her a presume is well suited to those cases as yet I have said nothing of the use of mereney in the eme of Dropsy, that this is an important remedy in some of these cases there can be no doubt whatever. It is better suited to alsoites than emadarca when the latter for of Dropsy originated or is kept up by visceral obstruction, the heactstone Thould not hesetate to employ mercury. But there is another cuse of Anasana Where there is readon to suspect that the accumulations of water one owing to imperfect absorbtion. Of all the articly of the Mat; med; men our bed

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attacked with Flatulent Colic. I was called in & releived him with the besual remedies. Next morning I was again Dent for twhen arrived I was Surprised to find him in a state of Universal Dropay. He was cure I alter mutely by the use of directic medicines particularly by the use of the combination of Ant: Wine, Iht: Netros. and Laudanum which I mentions on a former occasion. In this cased was led to believe that a Jas was generated during the attack of Colie & by some hor cefs not understood was converted into water. It is sometimes moduced by checked perspi ration Tal E et delle CVI. But whatever may be the cause of Ascite, it. requires the same remedies with that form of Dropsy, I have already trea ted of as however ascites frequently arises from a morbiel condition of the diver to other Videera, it on this account more generally demands the use of ellerenny for its cure. Combinations of Calomel with Digitalis or Squills are preferred in this case. You thousand be aware that much of the efficacy of the Aucurial treatment depends on the gradual manner in which the system is brought under its influence. If salivation be sud dealy induced by throwing large quantities of Mercury into the system, no vatis factory impression on the case will be made, but on the contrary all the symp tomy will be aggrarated Whe disease well be rendered in finitely mor difficult of cure! When the patient is exceedingly susceptible to the inpreforon of Mercung into the system, no satisfac it will be best to use it internally but apply it in the shape of friction. In some of these cases in consequence of the extreme exhaustion, Mercury is altogethe rexcluded, we may with de cided advantage substitute the Nitrons acid. It may indeed be laid down as a general rule which will apply to all diseases that where Mercury is obviously indicate d, but from the debility of the hatient we are hindered from using it, the Nitrie acid may with proposely be resorted to. In dismissing the he a tment of Ascites, I shall make one or two remarks on the direct mode of Wacuating the water. as you all know this is done by an operation called appen go the correct mode of herforming this I refer you to the Professor of Surgery. To discharge the water in this way, it be comed me cedsary, when the dis-Tention of the abdomen is so great as to o-coasier pain, disturbed respiration and to render the case alto-gether aggravated & uncomfartable when these signifi long o ceur, you should revort to the operation of apping without delay, having

Encysted Dropsy

first premised unsuccessfully the ordinary remedies for removing the water. I Early tapping in Ascites is much insisted whom by Dr. Hocherfill & other writers & its utility is generally now necognised. Confessedly after the patient has become debilitated it will not only do no good, but will prove eminently mis chieras, Kindome cases hindene cases hastens death by the removing the stimulus of dis tention which under Such circumstances is the cheef thop of existence. But in this case, before Tapping try the effect of a large blester on the abdinier. It is true that this will Karely be found a substitute for the operation but sometimes I have seen it induce an evacuation of the water. Or year ortun ago I was consulted in the case of a lady who was afterted with Dropsy while two other physicians were attending, there existed some doubt whether the swelling originated from ascites & Tregrancy, at leight the case is as decided to be water in the abdomen & a Blister was applied on the harieter, the next non my on haying our isit we were informed that the tum efaction had entirely dissapeared & that a gallows of Water had been discharged. D'. Caldwellwa, present & can confirm what I have stated. In what in anner the Blister operage is not known. The operation of Tapping being herformed, the hatient should before ged pretty actively for 3 or 4 days in our celsion. as a modification of Ascites it will now be proper to speak of Encysted Dropsy. By this term we mean collections of water in Small dacs attached to some one of the viscera & Supposed to originate from Hydatids. The accumulation of Fluids between the Beritoneeun & pariete, of the abdomen is blen included under the head of incepted Drops y by the nosological writers, but as the two forms arise from different causes & are not of the same nature, I think that they are improperly anked under one he ad. The Encysted Dropsy requires hretty much The Same treatment as ascite, yet it is always a drisable to discriminate between them to arrive at a proper conclusion the following circumstances should be attended to. In general ascites is preceded by a peculiar diatheris or hydropic disposition of the system & the swelling of the abdomen is gradual of the distention is equal over the whole belly & there is more or less adens of the extremities & other harts of harticularly of the face & the tumefaction commences at the bottom of the abdomen, but in Encysted Dropey there are none of these & besides there are afforded us some peculiar indications. The Swelling in Encysted Droppey is local & generally inclined to one side or part of the

belly, there is little or no thirst, or febrile affection, the wrine is neither alleged in quality nor diminished in quantity & if the disease occurs in women the menses continue unintersupted, a circumstance which rarely occurs in Ascites Inrelation to the management of this case, the same general course is to be hursed as in the form of Droppy last treated of. The mercurial practice especially Shouldbe employed & Shave Seen it decidedly beneficial. Imight almost Baythatit is the only practice worthy of confidence in the treatment of Encysted Dropsy. ellercury is here the more necessary as the disease is frequently connected with Sciribus or some ather discuses of the viscera to which the Cystis attached. The combination of Calomel & Cicuta is here appropriate. The diseaso being local in its nature topical remedies are more serviceable than in any other form of Droppy. among thestolisters frequently repeated to the affected part in the early stage of the disease are often found highly beneficial. as soon as the water collects & distinctly hoint as it is apt to do in time, recomse should be had to Tapping. Nevertheless this is an unmanageable case of disease & seldom yields to the most skill ful & best concerted blan of treatment.

Class 3, Cachexia HIDRONFIORA So order 20 Intermescention I proceed next to give some account of Fly dro thorax or Fly drops Fectoris. as this is by far the most formed able of All the forms of Droppy & most apt to be confounded with other deserves, the treatment of which is widely different. willenter with some degree of minuteness into an historical detail of symp toms. In Hy drothorax a collection of water takes place in the cavity of the Hen ra, it is often in such cases in both such, though more frequently in one, and Sometimes though more rarely, the pluid is effused in the Veri cardium alone, In some cases it is collected in the cellular texture of the Lung & is then called by some writers anasarca Pulmoralis. Hy drothorax comes on with oppression I tightness a bout the Scrobi culis Cordis, there is difficulty of breathough the har tient cannot red in bed wells his head & the upper part of his trunk is elevated he often starts from his sleep & complains of anxiety about the Pracoodia, Dys reparament halpitations of the Heart & these are relieved by an ereckposture the Urine is high coloured be country & generally there is an anasanea of the lover extendities. In the progress, the pulse becomes quick, irregular kactive, though

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this is not uniformly the case, there is a paleneds of the countenance & a pulfed hul of the lips & cheeks, a cough attends the devease, at first it is dry but In the more advanced stages it is accompanied with expectoration of Mucus or tough phlegm, the thirds is troubledom & more or less is present, the arms are commonly numbed to practitioner of this com try how informed me, through one of his pupils that he has always remarked a sense of stricture of one of the worsty, very generally there is agreat difficulty of deglutition when there is a complished, it is at tended with more or lead hair. If one side is more affected than the other the patient will always be found to be on that side inepotonly in this cade there is more or led Taralysis or densation of numbreds in the arm of the side affected. When there is a large collection of water on one side only that side appears to the eyes to be the largest & soon fluctuation is perceived by the patient himself or by the practitioner. When the heri cardium only is affected the feeling of officed con is confined more close by to the region of the heart & this organ is more disturbed in its function, than in or dinary Hy diotherax. The diseases with which Dropsy of the chest may be confour ded are Empyenia, argine Lectoris, Althon organic affections of the Heart or Aorta and certain complaints of the dtomacho but by a close attention to the peculiarities of these cases, they may generally be distinguished. I wo circumstances may be stated as afferding certain indications of the existence of water in the heat. It is Daidby Cory sard who wrote on discuses of the heart thatby striking the Sternum when the patient is an an ere of posture you can always ho as the fluctuations of water XBI chat tells that predstire on the abdorner uniform by aggravates all the symptoms of thy drother ax & especially the venser suffication lauses all the causes which give rise to other forms of Drops may also give rise to this, but it is most commonly met with as the con sequence of Habitual Dounkerely, It also occurs in old people and may be producedly ill circal Incumonia or adma or it may huppen as a part of Universal Dropsej, JREet Teller J. In the treatment of Hy drothorax we should be governed by those general Mine the Kwith some exceptions are to employ the same remedies a said applied to the come of the other Hydropie affections. Tike the others this

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case is combined with a tonie or atonic state of the system But from 95 what I have seen in this disease I should say that almost universally in the early stage there is a highly in flammatory action, this is clearly shown by the state of the hulse, by hair in the side, and a variety afother symptoms. as such is the case we should resort to the Lancet as the best means of reducing the action, it is the universal practice in this city, to commence the treatment of Fly drothorax with V.S. nor should it by any me and be limited to a simple operation. On the contrary it will be proper to repeat the bleeding untill the inflam a tory action is completely subdued. But in the, complaint it will not always be proper to fruit up the pre ctice which seems to be endicated by the hulse. It is a fact originally remarked by D. Hunter & confirmed by subsequent experhence, that ever to the last horrerer frequently I. I may be repeated, the hulse continues & appears to indicate the loss of more blood. Therefore injudging when it is proper to use the Lancet we should consult all the circum stanas which serve to quide us in other cases: as auxiliary to V.I. great advantage is to be derived in these cases from the application of cups (buth or with out occarification) or leeches & they prove more effectual when afflied to the back than on the breast or sicles, by several of the most aracut practitioners it was treated in this way. By this blan the disease is some times entirely arrested. After sufficient evacuations have been effected by general xlocal me ans, you may then regord with a drantage to Blisten out that there may operate effectually they should be large enought over the whole chest & as fast as one heals, another should be longer ought I thus by Reeping up a constant discharge I have seen this remedes again & again prive of signal advantage in causing an absorption of the extravalated fluid. The disense notifielding to the plan directed Awill ther be proper to resort to directics, of theseby far the besti, a combination of Squills grill Calonel gri gwen every 2 or 3 Lows by which an effect is produced, which would not be obtained from sicher of them de darately taken. When the mouth be comes affected from thouse of mer cury in Hy drothorax, the his grep of the disease is always a voested. as soon as Salivation is induced expecially y the Squills are also employed you will

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Givathe Dyspraca, oppression at the breast of other bad symptons relieved, much of later years has been said of the howers of Digitalis in this case but after having tried it in many instances my confidence in it is greatly diminished , tan encluded to believe that the practitioner of this city hold as opinion similar to myself. Certain dain that in Hydrothroiax it dessess good than in any other or or Dropsy in deed my dessappointment with it in this complaint has been so great that I have almost entirely exaded to resort to it, decidedly heferring the combination of Iquills with Cilinal. D. Hamilton who wrote apaper on Digetalis expresses his opinion with the greatest confidence Collections of water says he in the cavity of the chestare accompanied with great danger by infeding the func tyons ne eefsang to lefe & ef not removed, Looner or later prove fatal' but that the removal of the water may be obtained experience by who I am always guided does not allow me to doubt a moment, for in no one case have employed Digitalis without effecting a relief. of the symptom. Indeed the herror of the article over Hy drosherax are infinitely beyond what we could expect from any remody & may be said almost to amount to a certainty! as regards this account I have only to say that it is ould be happy for the heeman race if one halfofit were correctly it is surprising to me how writer sorespecta ble is Hamilton should be so herverted by enthusiasm as to make So extravaçant an afsertion Oflate D. Ferriar has en ducted a derie, of experiments with the New of a see staining the most active diwretes as a result of the different & numerous trials, of the Various art aly of the Matilled; he was led to the conclusion that of all the mean, forevacuating the water in Dropsy, the enployment of the fellowing composition was most certaci- Xeffecaciones If Cxt: Mim: Clater: grs The Alber: exitios: 31 prof this mixture 3 is to be taken of ym; Colchieum 3fo or 4 times in the 24 hours. Figs: Phanini Cath: 33 This preparation he considers as efficiencions in all Dropsies as an evacu

untof the water, though harticularly so in accumulate and in the whest, as yet I have never experimented with it beet such is my confidence in Di Herrian who is one of the most enlightened & honourable practitioner of medicine, that whave no hesetateon in predsing it strongly on your recollection: many cases are recorded by him of its great efficacy in removing the watery effusions of the chest which either came under his own observation or were dupplied by his medical correspondents. It would be reasonable to suppose that Emetics from their effect in the chest would be useful in Hy drothorax & they have been re commended by presentitioners, but except merely to releive the Lungsfrom accumulations of Theegin or Mucus they are not productive of ad-Vantage in this disease, they do not promote absorption as might be expected, nor do they make any other Salutary in pridscon on the disease, on the contrary they sometime, ay gravate the symptom badvance prodigiously the difficulties of come not ever so much Egule effected in the cur of Dropsy of the Chest. It, a curious fact but one fully established by experience that attempts to excite Vacuation if rom the borrels in complaints of the dungs are always infu rious & sometimes so, much so as to be wholly inadmissible. In Heurisy & active inflammation of the Lunge we do not huge so freely as in Thileymaden, now in all the chronic affections of these harts especially Hydrothoraxt hence we wed careful incestraining Dearcha when it ocemo in this complaint. In slead of him ating the absorption of water & unoving its accumulations by active hunging we uniformly aggra vate the dyruptoms. Cathacties therefore should never be employed in Hydrothorax except to keep the borrels in a soluble condition. In dismissing the treatment of this desease, let me again in press on you the importance of considering it in the early stages as a highly in flam matory desease, by taking this view of the hathology of the case you will be led to the suployment of depleting remedies to expecially V.S. and Topical bleeding by leeches & outsion of you employ the Calomel Loquits unged to a moderate salivation, an surethat you will find us & a majorety of myfellow practitioners have found that instead of being in memable desente as Europeans are fond of representing it. Hy drothorax

AND SOME AND ADDRESS. 1

is as manageable as any other form of Dropay. Before disnufaing the Subject of Dropsy it will be me cess any to vay a few words on the regimen to be observed. As regards diet, it defends much upon the par ticular circumstances of the case. Inactive & febrile Dropsy a low diet or ever an abstinence from food for a day or a greater leight of time is of great dervice to wards effecting a cure; dures have been effected merely by fasting but in atomic Deopsy we must hursu a different course tis here needs any to dapper of the system you generous course of living, as Eggs, Oysters, much difference of opinion has prevailed as relates to drinks in this case. That the operation of directics is promoted by the use of delicent druky is generally con ceded; it is indeed obvious that if much liquid hi taken into the Stomach, it must be carried off by hersperation a wrine yet then is a condition of the Dystem in which (by somethybicians) a doubt Gentertained whethevit would be hudent to endeavour to excite an mereased flow of wrine by this means. It sometimes heepjens that the Serum of the blood not being deparated in the wheat timenner is effe sed into the curities of the body or into the collular membrane thus hos ducing Dropery or if this disease a bready exest, of a ggravaledy, the Symptom, An apprehension of the nature with some practitioner, has prevailed to duch a resteat as to lead them under duch circum stances to inculoute as much as hossible a total abstinence from all drinks & this of tactfi, alledged to have effected cure, butthe Statement will not bear a rigid scruting, the factis of navocam rence & numerous examples of the total failure of the plan has induced They sice and to ab andon it altogether; it is a hainful task to visit the hatient with such we lent thirst Drinks most fortunately seem to promate the wrinary descharge while on the contrary on a betinena from them causes an inactivity of the kidney & a consequental cumulation of the water! this paid was pointed outby Cullen from observing the beneficial tendency of the first practice. Thysecrans gen erally have been induced to endearour to encrease the action, of diwiete, by a copeous use of the delicent beverages. Common water answers very well though mixed with the Vegetable acid, particularly with Cider it is more

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agreeable to the hatient & much more effectual. an injusion of Junion Berries is an admirable beverage in this, case; by the exhibition of such drinks alone (also Infusion of Pine tops) evacuation, of the place have often been effected, to this hours we have the evidence of IN George Baker, Sir Francis Millman & Culten Kimself not to men trobalargemember of inferior names. The liberal use of such dewreties is now to well established by the concurrent testimony of the abled practitioner, that it will be superfluored in me to attempt to support it by theoretical deductions or by a reference to addition authority. The remedies enumerated are all calculated to evacuati water in Dropsy, hence in most cases while they produce the effect alluded to they may also do away that state of the system which predishoses to the accumulation of fluid. But ometimes it happens that the remedies do not have that effect & we are called whom for the treatment by which the occurrence may be presented this constitute, the second in dication if Dropsy. The measures outed to meet this indication are both local & general & adapted to each sorm of Dropay Ist of anasaron where the cure is in some de gree local the reproduction may be prevented a ceasionally by fuction of these fail much advantage moust be derived from a tightbandage compressing the whole limb, for this purpose a roller may be apflied to the extremities or what will answer equally as well alred stocking, it is a love commended by some hactitioners to encleavour to invigourale the extremity by the topical cold bath. The hatient may bluck his feet in a bucket of Cold water or this may be dashed overthem 2 or 3 times in day, in some cases this is undoubtedly an use ful remedy. In ascites it is also recommended to compress the abdomen the muy be done with aluced jacket or a Hannel Roller extending from the Helps to the arm het. The remedy is not without arran Tago, The application of cold water has also been advised but is much noreequivocal than beneficial & is at present not muchen played. When the topical remedies fail, it will be properto resort to those of a general nature, of there by farthe most effectual are Tonics the best of which are correbunation of I. Dark & haly be ate preparations

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if you find that Tonies do not answer & strong fredisposition to accumuly exist, you should endeavour to effect a total change in the system by are and of Mercury gradually a troiduced in toct, so as to operate more as an alterative than a salwating medicine. In some of these cases which are too debilitated to be an the influence of mercury, the Netwo we to overlook exercise, the effect of which in the prevention of Droppy is amply attested; sometime it not only prevent, but also effects a complete cure. It was the custom of the late Dr. Rush w his lecture, to relate an anecolote strikingly illustrative of the fact. He was accosted as he once stepped into the sheet by a man of interesting address who told him he had come to tender him his grateful a conviled gements for the cine she had effected The Loctor very much surprised to lathim that he had never seen him before a that he could not have effected any cine in hims to this the stranger answered, that he was a nation of Caroline I having been labouring under a Dropsy for a considerable time Ederiving no benefit from the hierareption, of his Mysicians, he wolved to come to Pholade for the hispore of consulting En Hush whose great repulation had reachedhim, that being a reduced encum stance, he was compeled to make the journey on foot killeforche arrived he was completely and of his disease, but as he had undertaken the journey in consequence of the credit & fame of D. Rush he was intitleate the credit of the cure. With this I complete who I I havete say on Dropay

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the child lays his head on his mothers lap, aversion to being moved, nausea

children on only hear the second bent horton in the desiran

and constipation, the child screams out in its sleep, is much disturbed, 209 the pupils of the eyes are delated & there is sometimes double vision, there is stu hor & Aprinting & Dometimes the patient is comoctors, the pulse becomes slow unequal the stools are watery & of a clay colour, mixed with green suppalse Third Stage is the Paralytic In this Stage there is a rolling of the head with shadned & convulsions, the pulse returns to the febrile State & becomes dimin whed in volume threaded. Though these are the most ordinary signs of Hy. drocephalus Internus yet we cannot expect them to be always regular and in an increased progress. The disease with which Hy drocephalus Interna, may be confounded is I vorm Hever or Telvis Verminosa, but by calling to mind what I observed when treating of that particular form of fever you may in general lasily distinguish one from the other, but in the lovem en the exacerbation is always attended with stupor or heavy dromsiness hair in the stornach & great uneasineds in the brovels, the remission is altended with a morbed vigilance, there is also an affection of the voice of Sometimes a mor bid action of the Brain in some derangement in the organic structure of that viscus from morbed causes acting on it D. Rush think it a milder de gree of produces Phrenitis. The collection of water which take blace is only the effect of this pre-existing morbed a stronk northe disease itself as is supported by some European writers (Cheyne on Hydrocephalus) This disease may exist a long time without destrojing life & it may run through allits stages without there being any effusion whatever in the Brain. This dis-Lase undoubtedly commenced prequently in the disordered State of the Stomach and not in the Brain. The truth of this position may be proved from the symptoms which I have enumerated, all of which denote a depraced condition of the digestive organs, the nause a Womiting & the peculiarities of the excretions. IRE AU MEN S. Our Direcels in the treatment of Hy dro cephalus Internus must vary according to the different conditions of the Brain. If we attack it is the kouly stage before the effusion takes place with vehement me and it may in general be cured. The reason why the European practitioners fail in the cure of this disease is because they consider it to be owing to an affection of water is the Brain & not a provide action From the hathology of this disease which I have given it is very evident, that the leading indication must be to debdue arterial or inflammatory action for this purpose. V. I. is by far the best means and

Injury superior enal & Bleeding in this complexion in the commencement

the quantity of blood to be taken & the frequency of the repetition must be di rected by the Symptoms: in general it will be necessary to Bleed very copionaly t at the same time the head should be shaved & Cupa Leeches on Blisters of these, copious evacuations from the stomach & bowels should be procured by near of Einetics & active Junges. The best Cathantic for this purpose is Calomel followed by Decoation of Tenner in general Jung atives are preferred to emetics, after arterial action has been subdued sufficiently, a large blister should be applied to the Dealp & continuedon untile Duppmation is completely established which will be effected in 48 hours, by pursuing this plan of the adment, a cure may most commonly be effected. But when the diseasorefused to yield & continues to progress rapidly at the expira tion of 14 or 15 days, the symptoms sometimes all suddenly subsided promise a hope of speedy recovery but this exceedingly delusive, this about ment of the symptoms is owing to an effusion of water into the ventricles of the Frain. But in a short time the disease returns with redoubled violence & som carries the patient off. It has been said that when the effusion is Known to have taken place with Mercury it is unecessary to do any thing more: certainly there is very little absorption of the Brain & if Lymphatics do of ist in it their action is exceedingly feeble, but we should never abandon our patient. When the effection has taken place the bestressedy we can preseribe is other curry given in as large greantities as the stomach will bear & at the same time we should rub it into the system through ever pere of the skin-Mercury has been found useful in lovery stage of the complaint, but it is of this disease I have cured after the effusion takenplace with mercay. The was the daughter of a gentleman of this city about Dix years old, in this cute & 3/4 lbs stronges + Mercurial lintment was used. allage quantity was wholed one the lower extremities kevery few hours the child was wrapped in Hannel besneared with it: such was the quantity are that the abmosphere of the room became so inpregnated with Mercury, that my watch which was lying on the mantepiece only for one right became conflitely coated with mercury. I am happy to state that the disease terminated favourably.

it evens to be hereditary from the futher obstinate inflammation of the Tuniea adnata ending most frequently in the option of the Cornea When the disease attacks the joints, they swell & become exceedingly exampled in the Alightest motion a the Liver as the lungs drewer

class 3. Cachexia SCROMULAA Order 3.d Impetigines This is a disease which most generally appears between 181 & 5 th years of life. It is sometimes developed at a more advanced period of life though very rarely after the age of preperty. It first appears in the form of small toal, hard and Domewhatelastic tumours of the Lymphatec Glands especially those of tho neck, at first these are not painful & ultimately suffer ate. The matter which is discharged by several Small openes go in the beginning huts on the appearance of elus, but is shortly afterwards converted into a viscid serum intermixed with portions of checky leke matter resembling the coaquilien of milk by degreed the tumound subside & the apertures enlarge, forming superficial ulcerd with an irregular cucun ferences Imall flat edges. The ulcers con times in this condition for a great length of time, while new form successively in deveral forms of the body, I ome of these hear, while others Spread of thus descarse goes on for several yours, until attempt having nun itself out it getsentiely well beging however behind it many indeleble puckers or seard. But this is the most favourable form I ometime, different hauts of the tody are at the same time affected mutter is generated of a peculiar, Sharp's a crimonions character corroding all the cintiquous harts over whichit flows. The eyes be come sometimes the seat of the complaint, the eyelids swell & ulcerate & create an exceedingly hairful in the slightest motion, the trimour gradually increases, the limber aster away above & below the joint, at length hasses forward & the matter is discharged by several opening e, theligament, & cartilorge) are eroded, the bones become curious, he etic fever in such which at length destroys the patient on the dis luse is removed the joint left an eliglosed & monoveable. The Visceroan often in a morbid State of the mesenteric glands in particular are frequently swelled & ulcerated. The abdomen is swelled themed the lungs are often covered with Jubercles. The disease dessapears after about theage of publity spontaneously. Much has been written a bout the coursed of Gerofila, we are yet imperfectly informed of them. It is now uneversally admitted that the disease is transmitted by inheritance from parents to their affspring, though the peculiar manner in which this is done is ad dette known to us, as the way in which the hereditary deseades are conveyed,

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It is said that Scrofula is more generally derived from the father & it is clear by ascertained that it will pads over the immediate offspring fexor to 2 a 3d or dome more destant generation. Every writer has remarked that the predisposition to Scrofula or as it has been called the Strumous Deather is afforciated with peculiariex ternal or visible signs. The cheldis dis tinguished by hersonal beauty, by a cuteness & precessly of mind by a delicate & hale complexion, by flaxer hair rosy sheeks, delicary of skin largeverns light blue eyes & above all tremed lips, divided as if it were by a deep fedsure or chop in the centre almost every case as the discase at present appears, may be traced to an heredetary predisportion get there are so many causes which have much influence inexcetinged that they are considered by a respectable writer as sufficient to account for the production of the complaint inclipendent of he reditary disposition The most poreiful of these is the certain state of the weather Extremities of heath cold are a diverse to the production of Gerofula. It is most commonly to be met with in the in the intermediale latitude I when there is much variation as in G. Britain It hardly ever occurse in the North of Europe or in the Southern quarter of the Globe & mounown country it is seen only on the margin of the Sea or in the New England State, as might be supported the season of the year has considerable influence our the deseade k we find it accordingly break out in the Spring & dessapear in the fummer months, a temporary exposure to moisture by sleeping in damp sheets or werning wet clother, occasionally excites in allacking serfer but besides the causes mentioned there are many others which and by de bilitating the conditution Not the least perseiful of these, is a low and meagre diet, confinement to an ill Ventilated afaitment, the want of comfartable clothing kinattention to clean west, the effects of all which are illustrated in the manufactories of England where the disease about I Crofula is also developed by the action of certain diseases or as is seen follow on attack of the disease so suddenly that it may well be daid to be coulded by it, It is said by i ohn Hunter that Typhip's has such an effect, he has shown beyond the possibility of doubt that the fact is true as regards Imall dox. It is possible that the whole of the exauthemata operate in this way ex Ingeor of high authority how dayges ted that a cordents

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by producing a strong impression on the system, awakening the scrofulous predisposition. as respects Contagion formerly so much inculcated there is not the slightest foundation for sufposing that it ever proves the cause of diseade, experiments with the matter of Scrofulous When her most satisface trily proved that it cannot be propagated by ennoculation Every hourtre specting & cropula; it, origer, nature & treatment is equally unsettled, accou ding to their general view of disease the Thimoral Pathologists place it is a Mates & acrimonions condition of the circulatory flued the hypothesis y wholly unfounded. after a good deal of hesitation Culler was led to con Jude that Scriful a depended upon a peculiar disposition of the Lymphatio Vedels my conviction horrever is that the complaint consists of a desordered con dition of the whole of paratus subservient to the purposes of eligestion, assimilation & mitrition beginning most commonly in the stomach gextending into the bowels it is there conveyed by the Lacteals & medenteric glands & from these propagated to the Lymphatics which ultimately become most affected & hence I have located the desease in that System. To be convinced of the correctness of this athology all that is necessary is to attend to the history of the causes, symptonian I cure of the complant but Such of you as wish to see more fully the reasons on which I ground my belief would do well to consult the work of Carmichal in a trech the doctrine is made out Geompletely established IRE at Telle VI. In this disease there are two stages distinctly marked grotuch demand in some degree a defferent treatment The first stage which is called occult is that in which there is no considerable tumous ulcration or other local affection exacting attention though at the same time the system is sufficiently desordered to create solicitude lest the complant thould advance & become confirmed. The courte to be fruit sucd in this case is me dictated by caution & consists chiefly in theen playment of preventive measure, Consulteden such a cuse no practitioner would his etate provided it become Venient to recommend the removal of the patient beyond the sphere of those causes which are known to exercise so powerful an agency in the production of the complaint, much may be done by the regulation of die t clothing and exercise talso the degree of temperature even when the change of dut climate cannot be attained. At this early stage the alimentary canal is not a little of feeted as is indicated by Nausea, loss of apetite & indigestion, a furred torque blastly constitution of the bowels. Notwithstandry the blebelety wiich prejuntly

* Sea Bather, me berefra a sha other baths

attend, the case, it is my practice to premise the use of Tonies by pretty copies Klong continued evacuations from the alimentary canal. Emeties are emis nently beneficial where there is much Justric disorder, but commonly they may be dispensed with & purgatives In betituted in the place, which must in order to gain their full effect be repeated every 3or 4 days for several weeks in Incerfacion. The evacuations procured in these cases are always dark & very offensive kera city as these foul intestinal a commulation, are removed to does the patient seem to be envy a ated & rendered allow the mere comfortable. But more of this hractice when I come to treat of Ma rasmus. After the alimentary canal has been thurse accualed the dys tem is well prepared for the reception of Jonies, among which are the Vegetablobetters & Cinchon a alone or en combination with the Graly beate preparations. as aiding in the same design the Cold Bath has long been Very Jenerally recommended Kespeceally See Bathing but though I be leive this to be salutary in most instances yet on some occasions it has wwed injureous; this may always be inferred when instead of exciting a glow on the surface, it produces chilliness, languer & other impleasant densations, it will be right under such circumstances to exchange the Gold Bath for the Warm & the efficuery of the latter may be greatly increased by the addition of Salt to the water meeking a Brine Bath; daily used the Warm Bath has been his ductive of great advantage as a preventative of Gerofula. It has a benefice operation in thoo ways, by restoring the natural condition of the skin which is usually dry & scaly & moreover by preparing the system for the weef the Cold Bath It is a fact ferhaps not very generally known that in many cases when the Cold Bath is enquerious by premising the warm buth for a time we mappeour Igain to the Cold Bath with great utility: this is what Jack son calls reviving the Susceptibility of the System after what I have I aid, it must be perfectly intelligible to you that among the prophylactic measures no one is more important than det By the European Writers it had been warmly disputed whether vegetable or animal food is to be preferred in these cases. It is surprising to me her among intelligant They recans there could be any doubt about the matter on this as in all other diseases the one or the other course of living will be proper according to circum stances as a general rule horsever it will be best to select the lightest & most digestible meats with a considerable intermixture of Milk & the farin accour articles

I to avoid at all times whatever has a tendency to heat or stimulate the Fysten It is universally admitted that great utility is experienced in the prevention of this deseade by steady & uneform exercise, this in any made is derviceable though it is infinitely the most so when taken on horseback & in the country. But though moderate exercise is advantageous, it is not less clearly ascertained that when unged to an undece extent so as to excite fatigue or exhaustion it is the reverde. Illary are the facts recorded where from over exertion of this Sort the disease has immediately been induced & indeed superenful is the influence of this cause that we are told by Russel a late unter that it is by no me and infrequentations in the British army after a forced many or a great battle for a number of Voldiers to be seized with Scrafulous affections. As it is manifested that a certain state of the weather com pounded of cold & morsture is most aft to generate the disease, of follows that the latient should great against this as much esposable which may in part be done by warra clothing particularly flannel & when his condition will admit of it still more by being confined to a room of equable ten perature as in the case of I. Consumption. But above all as the best means of preventing this disease & averting its serious & fatal consequences, you should adviso your patient when his fortune & circumstances will allow to remove to Some warm or more geneal climate untill the age of puberty. It is by no means uncommon for Physicians to be applied to by men of fortune in the opulant ranks of society for a dvice to prevent Scrofilla in their Children. In such cases it will always be right, if the patient is an inhabitant of the northern parts to remove him to a meld climate there to remain until he attains the age of huberty, This brings me to se cond Stage of the complaint or when it is fully evolved a c companied by Jumorus at foul ul cerations. Under such circum Stances, the practice consists in the use of general applications & topical re me dies. Even at this heriod of the disease tha cuations of on the bowels are menertly beneficial. It is not however do much with the view of obvioling costiveneds or removing foul accumulations that we resort to purges at fre Sent as to overcome the inflummatory drathesis which usually knowails. Con trangas it may seem to the whole tenor of European authority undoubtedly hurying has been to sharingly employed in the whole of the Puchotic complaints from our being deterred by the false appearance of Ix haustion. That the system in many of

and the state of the last

these complaints is much debilitated is undoubtedly time though it is not less as certained that after there is a febrile condition which cannot be remised by evan nations & these so far from weakening do indeed invigourate the patient as relates to Scrofila the propriety of the practice has been fully attested, more than once I have seen white swelling, cured by a ling continued course of purging & their benefit is universally acknowledged in disender of the Spine and Morbus Cox arius where they proceed more particulary from a strumen pructice by Setons & Isues is now laid a side & we almost entirely relyon purging: for 3. 4 or 6 months hurges being given at least 3 times a week, I have seen the system when extremely debilitated, invigorated by this which would be considered and hausting practice, nor herhaps is this plan of purging less beneficial in dispersing tumour of the Lymphatic glands where they maybe Istuated: but to be productive if elecided advantage it is requisite that this plan should be pursued for many weeks: as a cooperating measure, small & is not impregiently demanded in the early stage more particularly. This is called for by the state of the pube by the hair, of the swelling & inflammation of the tumours & by a variety of other considerations. But should the treatment have detailed fail whing you must sometime, be prepared to expect from the invetoracy of the cases you must next resort to mer cury. To command the beneficial effects of this medicine, it must be very gradually insine ated into the system by minute dos avoiding as much as possible a deep mercurial implession. His a fact which on ght never to be forgotten that mercury in many cases bespecies in Scrofula produces sometime, the most of posite effects when administered in different ways, during its use therefore the it most vigilance and attention are required lest it should unexpectedly operate beyond the proher limits. It is not very easy to establish any general rule with regard to the dose in which it will a et properly on the system or as regards the time to remedy, but I have commonly found that Calomel grys three times a day for 3 or 4 weeks answers very well Corros: Jublim: in minute doses is herhaps to be preferred to increase the alterative howers of the alterangitis and tomer with some practitioners to unite with it antimony or Sulphur Estis

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Said not without utility. I am not prepared to Day from experience of 225 own whether the mercung acts more beneficially by this combination having never in a single case imitated the bractice. Tometimes it will be found beneficial & harticularly when there is much hair kirritation to exhibit open or licuta with Calonel & fretty freely. ass have detailed such is the constitutional treatment which dan per suaded is bed Duited to the early or whatis consider the inflammatory stage of Scrobula. But the swellings or tumers also demand & these are to be managed by topical remedies but some discon ination is to be observed as to the Kind. When the tumours are hainful kinglam. matory, topical bleeding should be prescribed & afterward, the or dinary discutient applications beginning with such as are of a cooling or vedative nature, but it not less of ten rappens that the swellings are indolent then it become proper to use stimulant apple cations. Lotions of Salt Water or frictions with Mercurial Obstment, done ple or combined with Camphor are usually Delected. Blister, sucof sively applied are occasionally used with Carefiter & of late an oint ment whose active ingre dient is Tart: ant: has been greatly extolled Hismade by uniting Tart: lent: fi with adeps Ticle if all our in de avoured to did enfs these tumory are however abortived when they show a disposition to Suppurate, this process should be Encouraged, some difficulty is of ten found in accomplishing this, neither houlties on for mentations in such cases having any effect much more is to lecexpected from hot bring ley or Spirits aquestion has been proposed horofar it is right to open a Scripelines abscips. By many it is supposed that the sproduce to the air senders the discharge more acried & retards the healing of the ileer, but I suspect there is little ir no foundation forther aftertion & the I us may be safely let out when there appears to be necessary for it but the tumous should not always be opened. In a large majorety of Instances instead of Pus a variety of other matter resembling in some re Sheets the and of milk is contained in the eavity. In all cases of this kind no advantage would be derived from opening the absects but when Pus has been collected, this operation of fords relief & hastens the hugeds of the cure. Heteterte Inaiec been considering the most favourable form of Scropula and

that least difficult of cure. As the disease however a dvances or when it is as sociated with a very depraved condition of the system, it assumes a much more formedable as pect. With considerable emaciation & debility of frame the Ulears are more or less diferent in character & appearance & ometime, being flubby & phagedenic & Sometimes Jungous & exceedingly hainful & initable, the leading indications under Such circums tances is to restore tone & healthy a ction to the system & this is to be done by first correcting it retiated condition. The remedies proposed for this hur pose are exceedingly numerous & so strongly recommended that we are herplexed by the multiplicity of them in making a choice Turing the dominion of the Tathology which located Icrofula in the fluids, the alkalies were much simployed & have sence retained more or led spepulation but except in affording relief to the stomach, desordered by the evolution of acid. I am not vendible that they are of any advantage. Exactly on the same footing would I place time water, on a so highly recommended Elestolled. Two newsemedies within 8 or 10 years have been introduced into the treatment of Terofula & each obtained much celebrity for a time. I allude to the Mun. Barytet Cala But already have they experi enced the fate of most of the remedies in this disease notherth standing all that was said of their efficacy, they have lost their reputation & are now. no longer prescribed to any extent in Europe or America: they make no impreficion on the disease & are exceedingly nauscous & distressingte the patients stomach. Muchmore is to be anticipated in these cases from the har cotic articles variously administered so as to be a commodated to the circumstances of the case. Of these the Cicutala remedy originally Recommended by Baron Stoerts) has the least equivocal repulation though it does not hopeds the confidence of practitione, as when first an nousced elly own experience is very much a the faround from employing in a large number of cases I have found it useful in almost every stage of the complaint howell in discussion of the dumous as to place the system in a condition favourable for the healing of the puryou, & irritable wheer. But to attain this effect of the medicine it should be given very liberally beginning with moderate doded, we should rapidly increase them, until a very con siderable quantity is given. Ih are exhibited as much as 31 in 24 hours. The rule

isto unge it untill a Densible effect is produced as Nausea, giddiness & acrown tremis Exactly under Juch circumstances of the disease I have often employed & decidedly with good effect, the Itram onein exhibited as freely as can be done though I do not Know that it is as porrenful as the Hemlock, yet it some times succeed when the other fails him prote a cted cases, they might be a liternated with great advan tage. In Dervees informs me he has used the medicine in the alcerative stage with much advantage. All the Narcoties as Hyoscyam: Opii & Bellations have been much employed in this stage of Derofula, but the two last alone retain Sufficient reputation to demand our attention. The Dulcamara is also an important remedy in some of these cases as I have witnessed in my own practice & still more in institutions & public hospitals in Europe by the use of Openin it is not me ced sary for me to say much in detail the case, in which it is proper, are where there is great irritation of the general system Jof the local affection & some of its powers have never been disputed. In some cuses we might combine with the marco ties small portions of mercury Inspecially the Merc: Corros: Inb: with advantage, the bractice is much employed & greatly extolled, the Calomel in the lady Stage well answer very well & in preferable to the other preparations in the last stage. The Corror Subl. is a better medicine & may be prescribed in combination with Opium, Creata home other of the Narcotic remedies. To meet the same views carious Diaphone (which however is common language are condidered as purifiers of the blood) have been much & beneficially employed. I allude to the Guia cum. Imilas Say Saphne mezereon, Lama Jak: which either alone or in the shape of Listen Dier Frink should be very copiously used. The famous nostrum of Jacim is safe hosed to consist of Decoct: Sasparilla Corros: Jubl: & Floney Pyrola Umbell. might also be recommended. It has of late become farhion able with some prac titioners to confide not a little in the powers of Arsenie in this stage of the disease The unquestionable utility of the article in Cancer (a complaint which in Deroral particulars be and a close resemblance to the more inveterate forms of scropely ouggested the employment, but so far as I know the testimony in favour ofay. enic u. Torofulous affections is exceedingly limited & certainly wants confirmation The remedies most appropriate in the management of the disease I have now enumerated but connected with this state of Scrofula, there are alceration, which dem and particular notice. as the consideration of this part the t

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apertoin more to the province of Surgery. I will dismess this hart of the subject with some general remarks. It affears to be universally admitted that devolutions Sores under ordinary circumstances do best with the mildest die sorges. Lotion of a weak folution of Seet: Plumb: or Salt & Water or even common water alone applied tonstantly by cloth sanswer very well & where outments are preferred the simplest cerates should be used: but these Ulcers sometimes assume a more making nant & inveterate character & exact accordingly another mode of treatment. To Las bulous fores large & indolent, Stimulating applications should be made by, the generality of which are sufficiently known to you, it may be right however to mention that of these a strong Dobution of Sulph: Line in Lulph: Cupie or a solution of Sulp Sod 3 to Aqua Oij with Bread it seems to have at present much the confidence of practitioners. But we sometimes meet with Scrofelous Weers of a character ding by the reverse It is not uncommon to Lee these shooting up, granulations & fungous growth, which if not checked by tonient means must be destroyed by Escharotees. Nor is it race in this disease to meet with sores of a peculiar, initable & painful nature counterfecting in nearly every particular areal or genuine concerthere are most effectually to leved by washes or poretices of Cecuta Dulcamara the When marcotics clother wet with a solution of Opicing Kept to the deseased part are productive recasionally of great advantage & hardly ever fail to afford temporary relief & comfort. It may be collected from what I have said that these local affect uns are not a little diversified that on the whole must be left to the discre. trow of the practitioner who must regulate his treatment according to the general character of the Ulcu remembering always, however that this is modifically the peculiar nature of the disease, to which it is only incident. But numerous as are the remedies already mentioned there are two more of such importance that con not werlook them with hopmety. The first is Vitue Acid it is now 3 of years sine I have employed this remedy & on the whole I am better satisfied withit than other blam of the ating the disease ally mode of giving it is in the largest possible doses. I do not know that I have seen any powerful or decided impression result from it unless, the quantity given was at least fii in the 24 hourd. 3 or 4 years ago I had Deveral cases of ulculation of the character of cancer in these did great good by the copions use of Nitric Acid at the Jame time diessing the like with Ungt the Mati Iwo cases under the joint care of D. Thy sick & my selfwere and by these means where every other remedy had proved unavailing. The next remedy to which I

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have alleded is the Chimaphylla Umbellata. I have had 2 or 3 eases of this disease under my care resembling lancer in which I used this article they were not cured but all the word & symptoms were allessated, but such is the general reputation (in the country) of this article that it is called the King, Cure, perhaps from the confidence reposed in it for the cure of Scrofula, it is highly probable that it is one of those directics that act directly on the hymphatics & in this way we can explain its effects in Icrofula. To con chide the consideration of Scrofula, it remains for me only to hourt out the means by which tone & orgon may be imported to the system of the patient. Long after the desease has been removed there is left behinder. Theme debility, which predisposes to relapses I should hence be overcom n removed. But I have so often detailed the best treatment forther have ticular in decation in the progress of my lectures, that I may be allowed to dismess the subject with a few remarks. The whole class of Jonic medi cines without a dingle ! xception has at different times been recommended under duch cercumstances, but there are two which appear to maintain their reputation unempaired assid all the corpuces of opinion & the fluctuation of practice, there are the Con shona & the Chalgbeate prep: some time exhibited deparate though more pequently in combination to which are ad ded o casionally Myrch & regetable betters & aromatics. But should such a course of remedies prove unavailing, do not fail to recommend to your patient Deci Bathing as a dernier resort. This is exceedingly efficacions in every stage of the disease & certainly not led to in the convalet cence. a gain & again has it, benefitabeen erroced in my trongsperience Buthat of every other practitioner to deliver an entire view of Scrofula it would be pe quiscle to trace the disease into the various organs liable to its attacks. No conflaint is more pervading in its influence, hardly any one part of the system escaping its ravages. But besides the Lymphatics it is in the large glands especies by the Mannack Sesticles that we occasionally meet with it when it becomes an object of profession alattention. Lighter into many more remark, I would occupy too great a portion of our time, besides cases of the Rind properly belong to the province ofden geny & to the troped sorrof that branch of the wfore cheerfully resign them as being in finitely more competent than I am to afford instruction or their hoper manage ment.

and the confederate where we have not to the to the same was to be will at the contract of the midelland for it steering has at continuence on the Law of the track and week have been a subject to the may have the there are the Constant when we

Class 3d Cachexia MARA 5 M 050 . Order Marcores. In concluding the subject I must detain you for a few moments while I make some remarks on marasmus a disease exceedingly difficult and houbled one of cure, under the ordinary mode of management. It is a case comfined more ispecially to Children & generally makes its appearance soon after wearing though it occasionally occurs in a dvanced life. It asually commences with Dymptoms of great depravation of the processes subserven to metrition attended by obtuse pair chrough the abdomen which gre dually swells until it be comes hard & distended, while at the same time maciation of the other parts of the body rapidly takes place. It has longleen the custom owing to debility to treat the desease by Itelly other vonies. The result of this practice however clearly manifested its impropriety. I have deen see eral cases of this desease kunde the impression of ito Superior officacy have in Variably purdued the purging plant my sweets has been such as to inspire me with great confidence in it. Different opinions relative to the cause of the disease have been Intertained it has been attributed to worms to obstruc two- of the medenterie glands, it may occasionally arise from both of there cause · though an more disposed to think it arises from a debilitate as torped state of the alimentary canal from a Strumous diethesis with which the wholey the Onyloporetic Viscera & among the six include aymitation & Lacked Glank are very aft to sympathise to this new of the desease I am led not less by the Wternal phenomina or signs of it than by the appearances which are ne Sented on dissection. Ohexamining the hatient after death, the intesting as found filled with black fetid order or in pacted mucus, the liver much enlarge do The medenteric glands considerably turne fied. The bonds buy thusbaded with these foul a commelations not only is the passage of the me triments obstructed but the absorption of Chyle prevented & anguary rom inas thow endued attended by all those derar genents which there the minent Alderbed: but whatever theory is a depted, the measures to behursued wil be the same. If the disease consists in worms, purges which are among our best authenmenter are the proper remedies; if it be produced by a morbed condition of the Medenteric glands, the Dame glass of medicines are arrang of best of our devottruents & equally indicated. If it be oring to a torpid condition of The bornels, the most effectual means of affording relief will be the use of a ctive him

Two Stages are very distinctly marked in the Mara smus of Children vie The Incipient & the Confirmed . The bowels in the first stage are not altogether mactive, & mild purged at certain intervals are to be employed. But the case is very different in the decond stage of the disease, in which there is but little sensibility in the alimentary canal & the accumulations of feculent matter are sometimes prodigious. Under these circumstances it is requisite that the most active purgatives should be employed. Colomel in large dodes & and prequently repeated as circumstances will admit has always answay ed best in my hands. Extraordinary as it may african to you, this copions. I long continued purying instead of a dding to the de bility of the child, will be found to releive its distress of daily increase its Streight after this course of hurgatives, you may resort with great advantage to the use of Tonics Rother means calculated to increase the strenght & confirm the recovery of health as Cinchona & the preparations of steel alone, though more generally combined with Khubarb also the Cold Batte, Ila Battling, Exelcise & particularly a removal to the country which is very beneficial. It would seen from the account given of Torofula, that though undoubted by a very formidable conflaint das by no means as it appears orderarily, an incurable one . o Vo case is morely himocally treated at least by the Europe as he actitione is thence their would of Success in it. Consulterer their best writers & you will find remodies enume rated & afflied without the slightest discrimination or judgement. Hust Vious that in a disease so deversified as Torofula, it will not landwer to presonbe for the name merely regardless of its infinite varities & modefications but with the serces of the utmost, skill we shall sometimes fail in the more intractable shap of the disease. Even under such cucuristances however we must not altogether dispair I we and have before remarked relief is often afforded by the shortance operations of nature. This may happen at any period of lefe, though it is most com more about the age of publity. at this period there is a great revolution in the con-Statution, by which the hecule as condition of the system on which I crofule appears to depend 11 done away of cures of this kind be effected during the employment of anyremedy they will always be ascribed to that remedy then ce the reputation of many articles as the Koyal Louch, the pressure of the hand of a malefactor, the contact with a free of Leader coffer, Lessards, the blood of a mouse of a long catalog a equally preposterous

(). I DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, Next I am to bring before you the the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs & their appendages as the Tracheak its neighbouring parts. as among the most simple of those offections, I will commence with some nemarks on Catarrh.

Class los Pyresia Coll II Al IR IR III o Order V. Profileria This disease consists in an increased decretion from an in flammation of the mucous membrane of the Nose, Throat & Bronchice attended generally with more or less Hever. Catarrh is most generally produced by sudden changes of the weather & hence may be considered as endemeal in the more variable cli mates. It may however be occasioned by an abstraction of part of the ordinary clothing, by exposure to a draft of air by sleeping in damp sheet, or in a cold wit nown indeed by any circumstance calculated to suffrest perspiration It is usual for l'atarch to commence with some difficulty of respiration la sen Sation of fullness & have about the head, which may be either dull, heavy a acute. these symptoms are followed by a distillation of an acred flind from the eyes & nostrils, excoreating the parts over which it trickles, associated with some degree of Corysa & there is commonly some lassitudes muscular sac ness, a cold skin or at least a greater sensibility to the application of coldain is experience dat this stage of the complaint. These symptoms are not long contimued, before some hourseness on a sensation of roughness & somes on accompanied with a stricture a cross the black hadry initating cough & more or less difficulty of respiration. Such is the ordinary character of a Catarih but after a few days, if not ill managed, the disease subsides, the fever ceases Snext the cough breaks, which is announced by copious Keas expectoration of thick & ten acions mucies. Cases of this disease are not however rare which either from acginal violence or a relapse from ill discretion put on a more formed able & Derivus character: it is indeed hardly ever proper to neglect a cold ex pecially if it ocem in a person of a Weak chest or wears an intractable Under cy. 18th at at first seems a simple Catarch, has been known to terminate in one of the augenose affections & evento extend to the Lungs themselves exciting active inflammation of that Organ. Cynanche Trachealis is not unfrequently an accompaniement of Catarrh in Children & we often see this disease eventuate in the

DISKASKE OF THE RESPIRAT

worst forms of Seripneumenia Rother in an advanced life, but all there can Is in their imme deale effects are of little consequence compared with Julia ay Consumption arising from this cause. Of the cases of this horrible malady which occur in every country, a very large proportion may be trace & directly to neglect a cel man agement - IRE est JellENJ. as in most other diseases the remedies for latarrh may be divided into such as are proper in the forming Stage & Such as are proper when the disease has be come confirmed. My ownexperience in forms me that nothing answers so well to suffred an attack of this complaint as a moderate dose of Tenet. Opic to be taken on going to bed of have tried it an hundred times on myself & still oftener on my patients, so that I cannot hodsibly have any doubt, on the subject, it excites an universal glorious the whole surface of the body without producing much & in many cases not the Hightest persperation. Determining from what I have remarked I am not satis fied that by combining deaphoretics with their we gain any great advantage prim seems to act merely as a diffusible stimulus or heoming by its superior hower the feeble action of the incipient or forming stage of the Catarch the practice in the carly Stage does not rest wholly an my own authority, an the contrary it is fully confirmed by the of perion er of D. Physick who declars it is in comparably superior to any seme dy in that complaint I did believe that this practice originated in emerica but on turning over a treatise or Openen which was written 70 or 80 years ago by Dr. Joung of Edinburgh, I found that the same law Junge was held with negard to this medicine in the incipient stage of Catarih as that I have just now held to you so that author the credit is undoubtedly due of bringing the remedy undertouch circumstance, into the practice of Calanh. But When we are precluded from the use of freen, cither by the prejudices of the potents by devoymeracy of constitution or by any other cause it will be proper to resort to the use of Deuphoretics, for this purpose we employ the milder ones as Sectilumin a the internal administration of some melder Diaphoretics as eVitted antinomial Worm, the action of which should be promoted by some warm beverages as hot Lemonade or motastes. a Javourite remedy with Dr. Thysick & Wwhich never fails when prescribet in due time is the inhalation of Ift exthe Julph I. Opin applied to the lips untile the whole is inhaled & the inhalation of the Ext. Cicuta in Nether is by some considered as ungesticacions remedy. after the Catanh is complete by formed, it exacts for its treatment remedie, infinitely more activit everytic

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The colds which occur in every part of our climate if they afterne any degree of Violence are difficult to cure & demand to be managed by U. The quantity of blood to be detracted & the intervals at which the operation should be repea ted depends or the hulse & other circumstances of the case, as a general rule however a Single bleeding of copious will be sufficient though I have seen the obsease refuse to yield to the lop of \$100 Blood at different times. as an aux cliary to the Landet, purging should be early resorted to & the saline articles are usually preferred. Either of the neutral Salts as Sulph: Toda a Sulph: mage may be employed & they will answer alone or what is better in combination with Netras, Potas & Vart: Antim: July Soda Zil m ft chart no IV agua Zin Haslong been a favorite practice to manage Catarih exclusively with aste moneal preparations from their nawleating properties, allow speculations relative to the desease warrant this course of practice. Colds are accompanied with constriction of the surface & nothing is calculated to releeve this so effection ally as nausea properly induced. It is much the fatheon in G. Bretain especially to heat aturnal affections, which prevail there to a greater extent chan on any other part of the world on the plan just mentioned, but whatevered the success of the practice elswere, it certainly would not answer in the Catanhal affection, of our Country, We regards the U.S. the disease of which we are now treating is characterised by the highest grade of inflammation & for its cur demands the most direct & efficacions depletion. Effects infinitely more striking & decisive ineproduced by Emetics given so as to produce vometing than from mandeating doses of the same article. Exhibited only in the discase there are few cases how ever Violent what would not be much metigated or en tirely removed by those remedies & they are harticularly suited to releive of pressions, but they are ex ceedingly unpleasant Kexcept in cases of children can Deldon been played, Evh is children they should not be resorted to when the desease is so far advanced as to produce pain & wflammation about the chest, under finch circumstance Vid. a lone is a dequate to the cure & can never be dispensed with. Often sufficiens blood has been with drawn of the borrels are in a soluble condition, the Nothe perdas well be found very beneficial, repeated at stated interval, Not althoughing

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dence has been placed in the vesicating applications in Catarihal offections Troperly applied Blisters undoubtedly may be advanta geory & are sometimes of very great utility. alluch in convenience as well as injury will account if they are put on too early; they are aft to distude the patient exceeding by as long as much cough exist, & serve not in any degree to allevente the for evofthe complaint. In the declining state when there is a hard timgling cough attended with much pair about the chest, blisters may be All of you know how much certain preparations called Cough mixtues are employed in cases of Catarrh, there is hardly a family that has not a nostrum of this kind that is brought forward on whon all occasions in a tone of sufficient confidence. Numerous ? diversified as are these mustures they always retain as a leading ingredient Opium in some one. The pe either that of Landanum or Parigoric. It is obvious that such combinations cannot be indisciminately resorted to in all cases of Catarrhal affections with advantage before the violence of the attack is broken as is coinced by the loose ness of the cough & the freedom of expectoration myexperience informs me that they are highly permicious, they produce for the most part an increased tightness of the chest, head a che & an aggravation of all the symptoms after however the disease has reached the heriod to which I before alluded these mixtures are not only bene ficial but are the most important of our remedies I shall not pretend to detail all the for mula which are employed, but shall content myself with mentioning those which are best suited to the case. as a means of promoting expectoration & allaying the vnitation which cause, the couch, I know nothing which is so generally successful as the following formula. Kuce! blyenh Ziii e Igna Calid: Zir Tht. Eth: e Vit: Zii M makes a Solution ealla Brown's mexture Robert a cet Scillazi | In: ehrt: Tout JI

Gum et caciazii
Vin Aut: Fart zii
Opt: Ether: Netzii
Finct: Opii got XI
et qua Fontale zii P.J. Sub: Carb: Fotass: Velded 3 i Vin Autem: Fart god in Tinet: opin Pht. Lavend. Comp. 3ii

The dose of these three prescription, is the same. It tables poorful every two or three hours according to circumstances.

MALO

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His perhaps known to you that the alkalies are a popular remedy in Fertilisis They have lately in this city superced all others I at first introduced the practice, having brought it with me from Europe. It origina ted with it. Franson of It. Georges Hospital but efficacions asitis in Whooping Cough, it is no lesso in Catarrhal affections. I have thus detailed the remedies for the management of Catarrhen every stage But little will be accomplished at any period of the desease by the remedial treatment unless a strict antiphlogistic course be pursued. as relates to the diet it should be of the lowest kind consisting hun cipally of demulcent drinks as Barley Water, Flax seed Jea, Suy an & Water or Mucilage of Jun Aabic, all of which may be rendered agreeable by being acidulated with Vinegar or Lime fine. The following is a good prescription. A Neac: Jummi Zi Fotes: Super Sart: et Jacel: Candi a a Zi Solven Squa Bul Di this is to be used as common drink It is fortunate that while these afford round ment to the patient, they are not destitute of citility in removing the more dis tressing symptoms of the disease itself. It is my wish to impreds on your minds more particularly the necessity of an attention to diet, as the common he fudices of mankind Strenghtened in many instances by the Physician, themselves have been against it. To Stuffor feed a cold & Starre a fever has for a long time been a common uphorem I as many other verlgar aphorism are founded in error & if carried into practice would prove very injurious. We Know that Catarrh is a fever of a high inflammatory action, let me therefore repeat to you the importance of a low det in these cases: even where more is required than demuleent drinks, vegetable matter should be the only sub-Stance allowed. Rice, Turnip, Potatoes, Floming & the Vegetable Joups are all that should be admitted in the inflammatory cases of the Catarrh, che latter are particularly usefulk may be pepared in the following manner Take 2 tumps 2 potatos, 2 Thion, a Spring of ce lengt a large slice of Loaf Bread, Boil the mwith 3 pents to ater, until the texture I the Vegetables is destroyed, then shain & add to the fluid a little regtable felly boil to a fint This is more ral atable than weak animal broths & is preferable in a material point of view begetable jelly "also an useful article in the disease. It is made as follows. Take Gun: Arabic Fi. Sigan Zirka suf perent quantity of water to reduce them to a felly, to this add a small quantity of leme or lemon frice & the hatient will be unable to distinguish it from Calfis foot deley. Exposure to cold should be avoided the hatient if possible confined to bed by doing which he will recover more in 24 hours than in a much longer time if moving a bout.

Influenzas 1

Class 1th Pyrexice CATARRHUS EPIDEMICUS Order 5th Froftwia I shall now mention the Catarrhus Epidemicus. This perhaps is the most wide Spreading de sease with which we are acquainted; no tonly does it affect a par ticular country but in some cases extends it, influence over the whole habitale globe. By the Italian I on this account it was denominated In fluenza a term by which the de Jease at prevent is universally known. Ever Since the carliest medical records this diseade appears to have hadexistence, it is accurately described by the ancient & since may be traced down to the latest period of occurrences as regards et, course we shall find it generally to have proceeded from horth to South, though Some times it has hursued an opposite direction Between a common Catarrh & an Influenza a Striking analogy exists in mangres peets, there is a difference however in relation to their origin, that Catarrh evidently auses from the Dendeble qualities of the atmosphere, but Influence a depends upon some un known disten parature or vitiation of the vame, that state which produces epidemic generally, Contagion it is true has been alledged as a cause of this complaint & there are not wanting some respectable authors who ascribe it al toge ther to this source, but I have reason to believe that this sentiment is wholly gratuitous & it is stated that during the prevalence of Influenza pewone se que stered from all communications with others as patients of Hospelals or inhabitants of monasteries in Catholic courtries have all at once been altacked with the disease. Independent of this fact, the complaint is uniformly distinguished by all those cucumstances which are common to Epidemic, oceun ring at Stated intervals, Speeping with prodigious napidity over whole countries & compelling all the subordinate affections to yield to its influence & acknowledge its supremacy. Like other Epidemics it also of pears in the Various characters of Inflam mation or Typhus malignity most generally it or hibits the symptoms of or dinary Catarrh with some de gree of aggravation & dem and the same description of remedies accommodated to the greater violence of the case, but when it puts on the Hyphus condition which it seldom does, the practice must be deferent, Inthis case the hractice is similar to that employed in the late Late Winter Epidemic' consisting of V. I sactive deaphoretics. The Influenza more particularly of the U.S. expecially in the the Southern Section of our country appears to have been attended with Octions symptom to have put on the general character of the disease, afthe elimate, when it advumed this

afpearance, the symptoms are to be regarded as merely accidental, though it affects that Emetics & mercurial purges are very serviceable in the case, but generally the Influence must be considered as a highly inflammatory Catarch & as demanding exactly the same remedies urged to a greater extent.

Class 1. Pyrexia PN HUMON Lotto Order 2d Thlegmasia From the Catarrhal affection, I pass to the consideration of Freu manual In flammation By Nosological writers a great Variety of cases are made out of this mor bed condition of the Julmonary organs. The Slew a being in flamed the disease is called Plewitis & the parenchyma or substance of the Lungs being affected the title is changed to Terepreumonia & a wherematic affection of the Plema Costalis, Intereastat or contigion, vefsels is called Themodyne or or Spurious Pleurisy, this however is a distinction infinitely too minute and Sung is called Teriforeumonia Nother Theumore a lein comprehendes with reumonia V. & Ineumonia N. Freumonia Vira comprehends Plearly & Peripheumony- Ineumonia notha comprehends Ineumonea Volha property to Called & Catarhus Suffocations. Ist Theum: Ver! ve Slewing & Seripmenony There may be some difference between these two cases, though they are desert bed by Cullen (who is very fond of these Splithan division of diseases) as one. There y no diagnostic by which they can be distinguished beverifthere was it would not be at all material as regards the mode of cure. Whatever may be the precise deat of Ineumonia, it may always be recognized by Tyrexia, strong, haid Sactive pulse, flushed force, difficult resperation, hard dry cough, regors, dif ficult expectoration, sometimes mucus or phleyn streaked with blood, hain in Some one part of the Thorax, either on one side or the other, or in the breast, but these symptoms on different occasions are Variously modified. The generality of writers day that the hour is most evenonely in the right side, but finding from my own experience, I should day wethout he setation that the Contrary is the case. In the whole of my practice I have never deen it ocean more than half dosen time, in the right dide & effections show the Floura to be highly in blammed, the Vedset distended, the Lung valso inflammed & sometime, in a state of Gangrene, coaque lable by m/th poured out & sometime, an effusion of water in the Cavely of the Thorax, as regards the causes of incumonea, they are very nearly the

Same with those of all the other internal inflammations, the chief of these are vicid situdes of we ather & decet applications of cold in any way to the body, especially if it be previously heated, the disens commonly selects for sons for its attack of anobust me ke & vigorous health & possessing an inflam atory chathesis of constitution. Most generally it occurren wenter & spring more especially when these seasons are variable kunsettled. Of all the dis eases to which the human dystem is leable (this) except Trachity is perhaps the best understood & most cudily managed. TRE & Telle &T. Common Heursy is a case of high & active inflammation in which the indications are very few, simple Kintelligible, nor so for as relates to the early stage of this complaint, can there be any doubt as to the choice of remedics. Every practitioner in whatever school he may have been ad ucated concur in the propriety of prompt & very copion, V. S. & the pre judices of mankend are enlisted in favour of this practice, this in deciding so much the ease, that as strong as may be the of position in any han tienlar instance, give the disease the little of Pleuresy & every objection to the remedy will be temoved. Called therefore to this complaint in the carry stage, we can have no heretation in drawing blood very freely. To do this however with greater advantage, the orifice should be so large as to allow a bold & regorous the am to flow. No fact is perhaps better ascertained in the whole compade of the paac tier of Physic than that in the reduction of the inflammatory action more is obtained by the suddeness with which the blood is de tracted than by the quartity. It is alledged that this; so much the case that ZX Blood taken speedily as hossible will produce as great an effect as double that quantity coased through a minute orifice. It is important that you should be as in mind a fact so interesting in a speculative & practical point of new. A full ellustration of this doc true may be found in the fourth didvertation of Ser I. Hordyce on Lever It is not easy to indicate any exact rule for the employment of the Lanect in these cuses. It is to be remarked that more is to be apprehended from a timed & restrained use of it, than any exects of depletion, generally speaking I should day that in a Stout a dult subject with a confirmed Themisy where there is a strong hulde & much hain & difficulty of respiration JANA Blood are about the proper quantity to be taken away at the first operation

accordabilities of his alba & decel af placetion of colder any way to the to day adjusted they afect he free evently have to de alexand a commonly de I Therety attack else infrast from the brigaries deal to take for ter sun story deather at contaction may be a contact or wall at or and he was lack or his works and log order where we have and cause ble below in the last line to a Established a the human de Mens in his bied this except in well to Appeal willied by most intilization in in the Fall Es & Eal E & Y. encionanthe propriety of for only the very copied in V. S. at son head needed bleden favor of chilmadere this en the the case that as thong is may be the of rotation in the resolutionaling The cooper thould be be large at to expersed whe aim to block . It she et is per hafer be the advertiger er who is of the pare her of I in our than that in the wise it as sund hat to att a way date Chowded through above by macked a frank of men of fall elluspation of this many be found in the fourth distributation of who better hije is bridge to decate any siacl culiver the englishment of deline as promanted that are not be of preferated eie is a thoughout de Rouge & hand de fice they of which

is the day or it was every when a finder the true to the though the medleakers of low trestines to aspho parte of I she tetracotyles as the lader of brayel you hindely be eduade 3 XX o XXX a war XI, do adu an ale a teams of the 9 1

under any circumstances of the disease: of the efficacy of Blisters, there can be little doubt, if they are properly timed My practice which I have reason to believe is sanctioned by the best authority of the present day is uniformly to postfore the application of blisters untill a considerably reduction of arterial action has been a complished. at this juncture blisters are unequivocally use ful by extinguishing the remnant of hair which still exist in the breast by arresting the further progress of the disease, but when I arly resorted to they never fail to produce great distress to the patient & to aggravate the symptoms they were is tended to releive. Candour however compels me to acknowledge the symptoms they were intended a dopted by some of the ablest practitioners of this country & elswere & they also have been led to the conclusion by experience. It is the practice of D. Griffiths of this city to make use of Blisters in Pneumonic Inflammation at his first visit. in many cases he does not wait for the previous use of the Lancet, employing Blisters & bleeding extemporaneously. This is also the practice of Di Jackson of Boston who holds the Professorthip of Practice in that Ichool, Kisundoubtedly one of the Aslest practitioners of this or any other country: he of sured me that he & the other practitioners to the eastward make use of the vesicating applications, in the saily stage & derive great a do antage from it. To all this I have only to reply that the counterlordence on the subject preponderates, I my own hersonal experience which I will never surren derbut slowly to any authority tells me that the cong I accommend to yours Sound & consistent practice. In riolent cases of Freumania before the application of blisters, we shall derive very great benefit from the application of Leecher's Cups to the affected hart, such depletions in this case cometimes operate as a charm & should again be referred to, in any of the Subsequent Stages of Incumore or with more or kess afficacy. At this ho int the use of topical depletions in this complaint may be recurred to I wish to call your attention particularly. It prequently happens deering the progress of the disease hat after using the Lancet as the strenght of the patient will bear, there still Emains considerable action of the pulse with a good deal of pair indicating the existence of not a slighthocal offection, it is under these cucum stances That the loss of ZVi or ZVIII Blood by cups applied to the side or sternen produces on the disease the most beneficial impression. I have never been better satisfied of its beneficial application than I am at present, but when these mean

cannot be obtained which often happens in the country, dry warmth's formentation may be substituted with utility, the best me and of apply in sheat is by bags filled with Sand, ashes, salt but he heated as yet I have Said nothing of hunges in this disease, a remedy so useful in active inflammation, but as I have fue Housey more than on ce stated the pulmonary affections to constitute an objection tion to this general rule: not one of them will bear copions eva cuations from the boweld and as relates to Blewisy particularly all that is desirable is to keep the bowels open by meld laxatives as Castor Oil, or the Neutral Valts, much more confidence has always been reposed in Diaphoretics & reasoning from the nature of the case we should be led to the conclusion that they were partien. larly useful, but experience has taught us that except in the forming stage of Thermore a they are uddless or very manifestly requireous, my impression is that Very copion, Liveating induced exactly at the time the attack commenced will entirely but it of or very much alleviate its violence of the de aphoreties emplo yed in the forming stage of the complaint are chiefly the est clepias Decumber or Tleurisy Root. It is now near a century since it was introduced into prace tree & the whole current of subsequent experience with the article under such circumstances enables me to speak with confidence of its porsers, as a deaphoretic it is distinguished in a great degree by the certainty & permancy of its operation & it also possesses this vallable property that it produces its effects without raising the temperature of its surface & thus creating disquested & restleness, on this acc Count it is not only well a dapted to the forming stage of slewing, but also to all infla matory confilaints during the progress of the disense; however deaphoretics should be rarely if ever prescribed & only such remedies resorted to as are suited to co-operate with VI. in directly reducing the force of the circulation, by merely relaxing the surface Combonations of Specac: or Whe to which Calomel is sometimes added are usually selected for this purpose & though they are not given with a View to create nausear, yet I am not aware that a slight effect of this kind is productive of any disadvantage It has indeed a contrary tendency by removing the stricture about the chest & five moting expectoration of mucus may be useful. as soon as the cough is looke hep & a free expectoration of mucus has a pleased you may consider the disease as broken & resort to the demulcent drink, & Cough mixtures enumerated on a for mer occusion & we in every respect treat the case as if originally a laterrhat affec tron, but it sometimes happens that after the violence of the symptoms are

called about to deak with the soulest the delicant bedown out theore be the new

removed, a hard dry cough, tightness of the chest, difficult & penerious expectation I some slight poin continue In the cases where this occurs I have seen nothing so useful as combinations of Opium, Speace & Calomel: repeated at shorten terrals When if the me decine thould excite Salevation this should be no objection to the practice but on the contrary it more completely exterminates every ver tige or remnant of the Salmonary offection I do not know whether it would not be a predent suseful practice to induce a moderate p ty alism after the violence of the diseased inflammation has been subdued by the directly depletingremedis A salevation would obviate a relapse by doing away the predisposition to the disease's after accomplishing this effect you quarantee the system against Sulmonary Consumption, Hy drothorax & other Sectoral compaint, my practice in ordinary cases of inflammation of the Lungs, I have now detailed to you, but the disease assumes a variety of forms I differ questly in the degree of violence It is impossible for me to purticularise the modifications detail the treat ment applicable to the case, I shall effect enough by giving you general rules Sleaving the rest to your own experies ex & Day a city.

Order 2. Phlegmasin BILIOUS PLEURISI. Class 1. Syrexia. But there is one variety of Pleurisy properly denominated Bilions Pleurisy which to commonly occurs in our own country's so often proved fatal that it must not altogether be overlooked. To the ordinary symptoms of Theun one a are added in this cade many afthe symptoms of the autiennal Belious fevers four country. It 4 accompanied with head ache, red cyes & turned counter ance much dastrice distuspeair it the right Hypochondria eregion & a violent vomiting of dark billow matter, with a dark funed tongue It differs also from the ordinary forms of eleurisy in having less activity of inflammation & not bearing direct depletion to the same extent. As the desease or denarily present itself the system is manifestly depressed by one or two bleedings. It is the common practice in Bil: Preumone to desist from V.J. Loften having evacuated the alimentary canal by Emetics & Mer curial purges to follow the doup by Diaphore ties draught of the infusion of despendaria. This last medicine is given in order to exect or keep up for 12 a 24 hours a copious perspiration. It appears to be peculiarly well adapted tothis cade on many accounts. The Bilions Pleurist is most commonly metals in Masmatic countries where Intermittent or Remittent fever prevails Kretains

to a certain degree at least one of these types. The Verfrentaire which is soux. cellent a remedy in this form of fever must also be useful in the Plen risy of which we are speaking. Serpentaria more over as you well know is one of the best remedies for the oking believes vometing besides while it fulfills these indications, it is also in admirable tome & deaphoretic Lis calculated to make a new & remoment in pression of a Salutary nature outhodis lase, for these reasons it is prescribed by the common consent of practition es, not only in this dection of the country, but in every part of the res. Terplintaria, Eufratorium Serfol: attelepias Decumbers, Suls Thee au Compo have been much employed in the second stage of Belion Plenisy, but toften happens in this case that though V. I. be forbidden by the condition of the Typlem, Itile some little difficulty & not a little uneasineds about the chest remains to do away these affections it will be right to resort to to pical bleeding by Leeches or Cups. Ofter a sufficient quantity of blood had been drewn, you may apply blesters with the greatest prospect of success they should en brace the whole chest, by hursing this course of practice, you will generally find that this form of Theumonico Inflammationis quite as manageable as the common forms of Plenisy ke Eripneumong

I and last lecture I stated that Perfections nother to as divided into Ferihreumonia nother properly so called a Catarrhus Sufforcations a Bronchitis.
Much difference of opinion has always prevailed as regards the nature and
treatment of this case. The fact is that two diseases differing in their nature,
requiring in some degree of positionenedies have betherto been strangely
compounded under one general title. Catarrhus Sufforcations most commonly attacts persons advanced tible. Catarrhus Sufforcations most comtration or children This disease is distinguished by the suddeness of its one
tection of children This disease is distinguished by the suddeness of its one
test, by a principal laborious resperation, though ometimes gradually a
mounting almost to suffication, by a weak & irregular pulsed by a wheeping
towns to a pre digious are cumulation of mucin, or Theograph in the Boure in
which the putient is unable to dis charge There is little or no fixed pair in the
chest, but great tightness. The immediate cause of these disordered & ymptoms is an

thrower force much ald by white locare to felic a beligning to continue the Three land Texas of Bellevin Bennon hat it of a in this case. That through I'd he probablewill this inclution affection of travellater assort to a PNEUMON: NOTHA. OLL

betierne in a ctivity or debelity of the pulmonary ory and moderate VI if the sigs tem is not too much prostrated is here very service a blesbutifit is always ne effor under Inch cir cur stanced to be cautions with the Lancet & never at any time unge it to any considerable extent. It would probably be safer to apply cups. If V. Dis altogether in admidsable or though resorted to should prove unavailing. Emetics are to be administered. I of a little advantage is here derived from a otive vorneting as by me and of it we distodge the morbid congestions of the Brone head thus affordre hefte the other affections : either specae: or Line Julph. Should be used for this purpose, Each of them is characterised by greate promptness of operation & are supposed to have other properties which render it peculiarly a dapted to meet the present indication. after the operation of the Emetie, Blisters large enough to cover the chest & hould be applied, they prove often of service by imparting tone to the Lungs & though not a dequate to the removal of all the symptoms, they hard ly ever fait to induce a more comfortable thate of things. But in some cases where there is great oppression & we are altigether precluded from the use of the Lancet by the extreme debility incident to the case, Is cal depletion may be substituted with dignal advantage this is accompanied by Eufst Lechenthe former of which is decidedly / deferable. Here as in other Sectoral complaints the cups are to be applied to the back, sides & breast. Contrary to the matie in most of the pulmonary affections. Their may be administered in all its stages: never I suspect has it been productive of harm & have reason to be extremely well pleased with its effects. Given by itself it is eminently bene ficial though a more common practice is to combine it with one of the most ac true expectorants as Squills, etmmoniae: Cart, Ammon, Moschers. Ferul Adapateda, Bald: Tolick other balsame articles. Polygal, Linegale, Busin the other form of the disease denomina led Peri/ineumonia Nothats which ofor meely alluded the Lungs are engaged with bloods not with mucus or phlegm as in the other instance indeed the complaint should be considered as hulmon any apoplery & treated accordingly this case a los comer on suddenly, so much so as not to exhibit any premonitory signs by which it may be apprehended It is most a pt to a ttack persons who are delilitated by debouckery, though oc caseonally it singles out for its attack the young, the rober the temperate The attending symptoms are such as might believe etcd from the condition of the dungs, they bilo completely the carity of the Thorax, the tings an hepatised I should be some of the same of the hand 7

and are very solid, intercepted &laborious respiration, a dull heavy pain in the breast & side, flushed turned counter ance, a weldexpression of the eyes great anxiety & restlessness & when the attack is particularly behavent a total mability of the pertient to change his posture being unable to lie in Chorisontal posture & regioning to be propped up on his bed. after this de tail of the Pathology & symptoms we can have no hesitation as to the plan of treatment every circumstance in the case in dicate, prompt & copion V.S. Not less blood should be evacuated them in congestions of the brain itself, the case i deed is so argent, that relief should be afforded before the clowe of the orifice in the Vein. I have known I I Blood draws at one operation in Apoplery, of the Lungs. Cases however of this complaint do o can when depletions by the Lancet cannot be safely resorted to. An engargement of the great Viscera especially of the Lungs takes out of the general circulation so lage propox tion of blood & confines it so closely within the organ itself that they diminution The quantity still circulating is very sensibly feet by the system, this remark could not be better illustrated than by the disease beforeus vir Shoplexy of the dungs in which gos Vor VI Blood are accumulated in a halfstype nant condition or at least not so rapidly areulating as usual which may be considered as so much taken from the body here the abstraction of 350 or XX would sometimes depress the system beyond the porser of reaction and induce dyncope a ever death itself: it will be found prudent there fore under these circus stanced to draw a small portion at a time of then sus hending the stream, to watch the effect with a View of ascertaining how the loss may be borne if you find the pulse i, invigore ateaby the flows the dys tem still prossedses restorative energy enough to react you may allow to blood anew again pursuing the same round you should continue, untill you shall blave taken sufficient to accomplish your views. On the contrary if you find that the patient sinks under the loss of blood you are to desist from further depletion fredoot to other remedies, to pical bleiding under such cureumstances will prove Ingularly efficacions, it should be done by cups and I have formerly described. and soon as sufficient depletion has been effected whether general or local it will be proper to administer laye dose, of openim which tend much towards equalising the circulation. To promote convalescen eck obreate the danger of anchapte Blisters should be freely ap

transpring to Specify it C 1 restricted in a regard of sorted of grade of the late of a Lord Land Bridge 0 0 8 t

thed over the chest, as an auxiliary means in litter form of Freumona the patient should be directed to inhale specially if the disease be distressing & intra atable) the vapour of warm water but the effect of in crea As do by some article more otimulating in its nature as Other or Bals-John of the latter article 31, add to it Oi Water & whale through the shout of an inhaler. The fumes of Resin or Turpentine are also highly use ful, they act by aising the dungs out of their torpid condition henabling them their Junctions. It is beof to combine with 6 pum, Cample must Carte Summon! The following is a good presention 19 Lac Ammon J VIII) saft Oxym: Scelle Jii & Stable spoorfile or when the lungs are of pressed the following edgua Font: Fring m for Feid: Nit: 3; Inct: Campa Opied 3 for dose as above Class 1st Pyrexia CYNANCHE TRACFIE A Goldon Order Continuing the history of the a cute affections of the Pulmonary system as a I will next direct your attention to Cynanche Trachedis. To this disease Various other names have been applied by different authors who have written on it. It has been called the Suffo catis Itridula, Anguras a Poly

Continuing the history of the a cute affections of the Pulmor my system and I will nest direct your attention to Cynanche Trackedis. To this disease various other names have been applied by different authors who have writter on it. It has been called the Sufferent of their the latteris a corruption of the word Fleaves. The best Nosological title is undoubtedly Trachitis. It very clearly designate, the complaint hits nature and at the Dame time gives uniformity to medical nomen elatured corresponds with Pleaset, Castritis Kall the other terms which are applied to in plammatory affection. Crown is commonly considered as a disease of modern origin & the credit of having originally noticed desailed it has a lway been conceeded to I. Home of Edin burg who published a nork on the subject about the middle of the last century, he was professor of mat med in that city in the University & was the Cotton boary of Cullen. Two ning over Leverer one of the lastiest numbers of the Transaction, of the Royal Society of London.

their Herstram Stroketh in him her watchly The lengt Man Je Seasolite 3 CYNANCHETRACHRALL 4 C 7 i

I found a full account of this conflaint illustrated by dissections, the writer who was an obscure practitioner described it as an Entire new disease which Juddenly appeared among the children of Cornwall was attended with considerable ravages, Cynanohe hache alis for the most part is consend to an early period of life occurring generally between the first & fifth year, affecting chiefly those of a flored & healthy temperature, but I have known it attacken fants within the month's sometimes also adult subjects Such cases how ever must be condidered and rare & anom aloud deveations from the orderary cando & character of the disease It of pears in some instances to belong to Jamelies, there is a family in this city, the individual, of which sam fre quently called to releave of Croup. notwethstanding what has been so con federally alled ged in favour of the opinion, get ounnot below that Ecop sever propagated by Contagion. It would appear to asise from the influence of a moist cold or austere atmosphere & hence prevails in I pring more than any other season by some writers it is considered as occasionally Epidemic & this is probably true, certain it is the complaint's Endenic to particular places & I sometimes curcum scribed within very marrow limits, this is particularly the case as regards Edurburgh it is stated that the disease is hardly ever known in that City & this I believe to be the fact, but a little Deaport town that Stands about a mile from Edinburgh is so desolated by a avages of Croup that it is almost impossible for the inhabitants to raise their children, I am told the Same is the case as regards Waltimore, the complaint is little known in the coty while at Fellspoint which be and the same relation to that city, that Leeds does to Edinburgh, the disease is very aft to occur. as respects the History of Cynan che Trachealis, this is so a cereately described by most of the practical writers that shall content myself with referring youts any of them, but particularly to Cullen who has given the most accurate account of it. Nosological writers have divi ded the conflaint under consideration into Spasmodic & Inflammatory & not a little discussion has taken place relative to the su bject. It appears to me that all do cases in which the attack, are sudden, must partake of the Spasmodie character The early symptoms accord with this New of the Pathology & dissections confirm its correctness, when the child dies in a very short time after having been seized with crowp, no appear an er & of inflammation are discerned or dissection & shasm of consequence must be the cause of death, butunder opposite concumstances when the

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desease is slow in its approach or the consequence of in flammation of other hartsex. testing to the Tracke a, it is then of a contrary nature & dissections she is breezely such appearances as might be anticipated. But whether the complaint is spasmodie or Inflammatory, Jaim not aware that any practical difference can result. My mode IH EAS MEET a is extremely simple & has been attended with so much such so that I always approach an attack of Croup with greater confidence of effecting cure than other of the complaints of Children I always commence by endeavouring to vomit the child freely for this purpose I prefer the Tarte Intimitate at shortinta Vals (918 V to X or even & V at a dose) as this is one of the most porceful certain of alternetics at the same time I direct the patient to be placed in a warm bath & continued int for X or XV minutes, this is an highly useful remedy, it racely fails to promote the open ation of the Emetic & will indeed I ometimes of itself effect a cure of the disease. If the metic however operates ineffectually or not at all then, bleed copiously kapterwards repeat the warm bath I the cometic, the case must be exceedingly obstinate if it will not gield to this treatment. Nevertheless it occadionally continues with littless no about ment of the dynaptons in despite of the remedies employed under these circumstance I resort to topical bleeding either by leeches or cups applied to the sides or back of the heat the former are preferable & after the inflammation has subsided I apply a blister or Dinapisms to the extremities or from one ear to the other. If the preceding Remedies fail nifther ymptoms are so alarming as to require it, I bleed addeliquim anime When (inshed to this extent I can almost sayth at V.S. is uniformly successful: as yet I can de clare with the greatest touth that either is my ownpractice or that of my fellow practitioners of this city I have not known one solitary instance when the remedy Jailed, the moment In cope is produced by V. This information I derived from I Dick of Alexandria the cough, hy ansered & impede drespiration & fever totally disapear. This disease being thus broken down, which is always shown by theremoral of the prece disposethe preceding symptom, & still more by a restoration of the suscep tibility of the system (in this disease the system has lost in a great degree its empres Stone a Susceptibility to the action of medicine, Lalways requires larger doses) to the action of medicines I administer Calomel not in small repeated doses as is gen erally re commended but in the largest possible quantity in order that it may speed ely & actively punge. In this stage of the desease evacuations of the alimentary rand Curry off the lingering symptoms, obviate a relapsed confirm a convalescence but ough & hoardenes with tightness of the chest, difficult respiration & deficients spect

mercality they is me be they as whet nems day it could fail to know

oration remain, I employ the Joly gal; Senega as an expectorant. It is in extinquishing the remains of Croup that this article displays its best properties. In Copes Hive Syrup I doubtless the Jolygala may be employed at every hered of the disease with a drantage as an Emetic, but still I de cide dly prefer the Jast! Ant in this case as it has proved in my practice an infinitely more Africacions remedy. The practice which I have just detailed to you is apple cable chiefly to the early or forming stage of Croup, at this period the disease is yet confined to the Trache a & consistion either in a spasmodic constriction of the Glottis or the an inflammation of the living membrane of the Laryons But the disease being suffered to remain for 8 or 10 hours or Sometimes even a shorter period it extends to the Bronchea's into the Very Substance of the Lung producing sooner or later a vast collection of Mucus or Phlegm & an engaged or suffice ated state of the dungs with blood now takes place precisely as in Incumonia Norha. The Dymptons at this critical juncture are very different from those in the first stages. In the commencement of an attack of Croup the Voice is ho arse, the cough is hard, dry knot inaptly compared to the sharp Sound of barking or to the crowing of a young chicker, at the same time there is more or less fever ka considerable degree of anxiety & restlessness k an inde scribable wet the dness, the child will not remain long in any one position & cannot be completely tranguellised, he whine, cries & frets & seems to be exceedingly uneasy, without suffering much positive pain but in the fol lowing & more advanced stages all those symptoms exest which indicate an intempted & deffused circulation in the Lungs, these or gans loaded & defressed are unable to perform their functions, the counter ance at the same time is mot thed, the cheeks have a cucumscribe of flush with some mexture of lividness the eyes are prominent & inflamed, the pupilis widely delated & the express sion of the countenance is wild & hag gard the resperation is exceedingly la borious with a full & disturbed pulse, the child sinking under the clisease the respiration becomes more tranquil with a weak & megular circulation What is to be done under these cucumstances, the disease i, in every respect Serpreumoria Nothal must be treated accordingly. The indication in the first place is to relieve the Lungs & to se establish a free seguable circulation. To accomplish this purpose, the child should be placed in a warm bath hwhile it is in this situation, copion, vomiting should be excited, by the action of themula

culturisman, I employ the they paid they and and westernate who which question gos a remain to Group that this article disperses a to last properties To Copie Hear Syrups) doubled the Tolygalown as being played at town from the did ado ada contra a dis antiage of our Consta a love totale is die bude dly public the elect extent in the Cinds of which as personal engine we will an on enforce tells a veconditions day the has the exister of is blane just destrulate to you was fil teble Ebeshligh's the landy in forming things of brokely at thing have out the descripe At Confered to the Praction & content amount the an archaelas control etern etern The Shotter or atopains of and water of the humany members of the Lunguy Intere disease being virtleich telesmanten & onto hours for Aonation service Gerter princed at entered to the all in whe and white the same would take the bear Westerdams down or later to vast so asstrong of the contriberable and a as for alcolular tel of the derings out to blood how tiking blace precibelly as a The covering Nothing I had by on the trans at their asphasis principal are say dulyon Control in the forthet aged die the commission and of an letter whist Crary is The end the congress hand, dry knot wind the company to the sharps our of to astern you to the enounce of anyoung of it o has abther and tens the a tracio en les a the heart of desa bla el es es expandates l'aject la friesta l'an en l 18 who have constructed investor the child with and considered and any one Ease of the completities to adopenthised in which a Banks to treto to deem to " or " senter a by conclude, untilion to a officing min at " continue have different the is wantle to freeze there from about the sun toward at the lame than the charks bear ice on a souche a frieth with who maxtere of livedine I will a feel to ke difficult as he lighted chiefed a he will and government with the respondence to come se mone to con quint writte a weed the very alone concertor to a top to be dear the contract of the characteristic and the contract of the characteristic security of come on a cloth of must be to iterior constructor the textender the contract the is set in the surprise the chief the chief where where where a reason booth had it Marie Continue Colores of the decent of the character of the colorest of the c

ting Emetics as Linci Sulph or if this is not at hand the Ant. Jast. Il soon as the pulse will justify the remedy, you should resort to VI. drawing away a little blood at a time, suffressing the flow's watching the effect outhe system of you find the first bleeding beneficial recur to it a your from timeto time until your views in this respect one a complished, the ne ced sity for such extheme curcumspection in the use of the Lancet in this case, arises from so much blood being taken out of the circulation & confined in a half stagnant con detion in the Lungs, so that a small portion sud denly detracted by the operation of VI. might reduce the system below the hourt of reaction & thus in duce immediate death, but as in the case of Freumonia Notha when we cannot at all employ the Lancet, we may substitute topical depletion from the back by leeches or cups. To this remedy I have again Lagainsed orted with unequivocal advantage. Within the last few weeks I Saw a child in the last stage of Croup apparently in articula mortes & immediately relieved by the detraction of \$111 or IV Bolood by leaches as co. operating with the herious remedies a blister should be applied Wer the whole chest, but if the case is so ungent as not to allow time for the drawing of the blister, some me ans of more speedy vesication should be substituted as Cloth, wring in boiling water or pledgets of lint deppeden Decoct: (anthanid: Ot: Verebra! The subsequent tre atment consists in expec trants & of these Antimi Wine or exect. I cill! a decoction of energy wither alone or combine d with Carl: ammon: well anser exceedingly wellmuch also may be expected in some of these cases at this period of the dis luse from the liberal exhibition of Calomel: this at all times is an exceedingly actively pectorant by which I mean on article that enable the Brinchese Vetodels to discharge their to a diff mucus. When applied at this juncture Calomel appears to operate with specific efficacy. It is her hops known to you all that some European practitioners especially those of Edulary in the management of Croup are confined altogether to Calomel the quantity. quer is sometimes immer so & would seem in credible did we not consider this desease as hossesting a very great diminution of susceptibility to remedial imprefsion, I have seen in the Edingburg Hospital Zii or in given is the court of It or 24 hours to a child 2 or Dyears old! if the Lancet had been previously used, the susech tibility a ould have been a wakened & a 3 oth

ting Emetician the contribution of the instate hand the oto before the district at the perhaterally witeful the remedy your bland cheed on to be to come your a bethe disophort is times for for express the flow is matcher year of paterning the Sygnifical the forthble decyber Town ber out to be a fine from town the institution tieres in thin right at done it a very plants of the last activity for and the Estercional fratering the use of the handle the cost and from a me there less stakes out of the conditation is confined an artificial stains on detries to the decents down to you into him termeded deering that is abilt by operation of Visione gaterada enthangetigh believelet he out of enables about when in countral all say fee the day and we may substitute to the facility defliction from the back by levels or aught Tothis mineral about of Emmediately selected by the detershood of The all tolod by leader eller operation of with the human considered Klasti who was hely place Toples death. To this home we have the authority of D. Baille & D. Cheyne not to mention writers of inferior names & testimony has been fully confirmed by dissections XX from a griffeed a forting there is a deck beite a decretion of the same alone or combined and think alumned and and wheeling he hade much also may be grif wheat in done of their cases at this period of the to Especial to discoluge There to for and letter of fled at the junder or the all that some Encepangera ettering spean by those of Edulust gazer is done den es more so a door la deem in an abilité de dues not ear Indias in perform a principle of the Etherstone Heap Lat Ja an more wedge court of the all the court of 20 and was all i like and the that he mening and also a commercial last to a contral for a form and a standard a standard of the

part of what was administered would have answered equally as well. among the most strenuous advocates of Calomelis Dr. Hamilton Profepor of mid we fery at Edunburgh, he has published to the world as the result of his expenonce in this disease, that he never prewa case of failure when this medicine was early & copeously employed, will not dispute outhority so respectable as this: but I must say that was Croup as it occurs in this country treated in this way it would very frequently prove fatal. The disease among us is infinite by more inflammatory, more rapid in its progress & requires the energetic treatment which I have detailed to you. In my last lectures gave you an account of the Pathology & Reatment of Croup. It would seem from what I said on that occasion that the disease was at first a spasmodic or inflammatory affec tion of the Irachea Linthelatter stage is nothing but Perpreumonea Nothwithe practice applicable to the several circumstance, of the complaint also en deavoured to point out with some degree of precision but wish particularly to Callyour attention to the new view of the pathology of Crowp in the advanced stage which though not generally entertained & adopted is fully establish ed as well by the phenomina of the course already detailed as by the dis section scarreed to a great extent in this city. Of late much has been said of the existence of a membrane in the Larynx which is supposed to be the cause of death! So, minch importance has been a that he do this membrane that an operation has been proposed & a ctually performed for its removal. That such a membrane occasionally exists there can be no doubt though it is ex cledingly rare. I have Seen 20 or 30 cased examined after death, but have never met with it, extending from the Larynes down to the ramefication of the Trachea. D. Physick has a preparation of this membrane which thems of in its herfect state & its extreme vascularity. Even if this membrane were to exist I do not know that an operation would do more than protractlife a beattended with much advantage. The disease does not depend on this adventitions production. There is great obstruction of the run if cations of the Broncheas the sungs are also in a very depressed or disor dered condition everify on were to rembre the membrane. Therefore do not believeryou would remove tho con blaint at alleventy you would only palliate it. Two causes have con curred to render Cynanche. To a chealis which is by no means a fatal complaint so made so that it has been placed by some writers among the opprobe medicorum

ne i advocate a of Calana fei il. Hamilton & regal we forg at Eductionaly to him hatished is the world as the resident of mortes this read it do till bein frequently proper fold who ditiods ditiods andrew ly over in from my truly moral taylor the its programmed any moutotale down in twinst Shave detented by you my yout bestured your your of the Extension of the doctor that of Elevative of Govern Consul properties to be and exacted that the disease cow at frieth spraint do caife from a to fifte maker of of heather to the view of Concumptainer of the complaint is wheeh though not genies also social actions as adopted in ful 17 do minado empor tras comesos bean a ter ala the the inend 0 theren that as of a attorized of doponia than printed distres there year obstruction of the rande cotions of the Br in on tay stepped sed on dig or deced son detion are related to just about of entry a a me you a first to con

and by most practitioners is considered as an highly obstinate affection, the fust of these caused is a wrong notion as regards its Pathology, the second is the feeble mode of ets management. an impression universally prevails that children owing to an extreme delicacy & fragility of constitution cannot be an any vigorous impressions from remedies. as an atural consequence of such an impression the practice generally a dopted is exceedingly in ert, exactly of that Kind described by a certain author as holding a strict mentrality between the patient & the disease, neither de claring for the one or the other, this is particularly the case on the continent of Europe Allof you know that within the last 8 or longe ars a premium 10,000 livies was offered by the Thench Government to him who should broduce thebest treatise on the nature & treatment of this disease. after all the privace was awarded to a man who recommended in the treatment of the disease nothing but Sulphuret of Potash in minute doved so as to excite vomiting & keep up nausea and the writer declared that if the practice is pursued for 2003 days a cure may be con fidentlyexpected, this is one of the many sign, of the low state of medical science or the continent of Europe, that at the present time a practitioner of the best knowledge should promulgate to the world as a remedy for Croup an article so inefficient as Sulphine to of ot ath, it is searcely to be believed & get this discovery was rewarded with 10 ovo livres & the practice generally a dopted by those who consider the inhabitants of the new world as degenerate in every respect & particularly in. From my own observation which is by no me and narrow, centertain a very different notion relative to the delica ey of children, they popless great tenacity of life and vigour of constitution & after severe treatment uncleve incumstances that would have proved fatal to adult, Children have been found a live at the tream of heir mothers who have died from exprosure to cold as is related by travellers & other torters. They confessedly resist contagion be then than grown people trecover with greater ende from attacks of contagions Vother diseases, they also sustain remarkably well the operation of the most active remedies as, vomiting, fruging sweating blisters to many add the lost of blood, During the growth of the body the proportion of the fleeds, to that of the solids is clearly greater greater than whenthe System has a trained its full size This fullness of the vessels & greater excelabile lender children peculiarly hable to inflammatory attacks kinearly all of their complaints partake of this character then ex they are of tents be bledy my our ly

explifyment per otetories considered as andighty of the aterapportion, forteftless or wedness was gration at uga digt Intelogy the second in the feet to made of the to in a you out the infrestrance will also prevail been any segran infration from une dies "al om stimate and of such an infribount trusprostice goverably a dofted in presidently in ed, exceptly of that fundales on be by a colour outhout bolding trestarante abiliphetiseen the potential Kele absence outfor de abour for so the the without their a perchase had the code of the continent of Eur Colof you know that within the last & or legan I sproming Weeding was speech to the chees she stores unant to hear who should praduce the lead wither a true the treatment of the district decreed of the free on one or high day to the three on he said ishate tour ties to be now would as degenerate in everyone death had perience convinces that VI. may be resorted to with greater safety & advantage No one who is conversant with the diseases of Children & has bled much in these cases can withold his assent to the truth of my observation. Endued with extraordinary vital energy, they possed so restrative powers much beyong those who are more advanced in life, this is proved by their rapid recovery from injuries & surgiceal operations & by the celerity with which they recruit their throught after having been debilitated by the operation of medicines or by any dislade. It is on this account whenever there is any indication of life, how ever dijeving affection whenever there is any indication of life, how ever dijevina ging af plearances may be I never consider a heldren in acute diseases in an altogether desperate Istication, therefore as long as vitality remains continue to a dominister to the restorative energies of the constitution and by pursuing this course wow will generally be rewarded with such success as well reflect bushes on your practice, must be prompt kenergetic kan your must not be averyour patient until the dangerous symptom on over

Class 2 Neurodes PERTUSSIS. Order 3d Shasmi.

Septenfsis on Whoopen of Cough very ofter commenced with a Catarilo thoughour frequently it is a humany disease altended with more or less fever & with that spasmode e inspiration denominated whooping. It is mild in its com mencement & arrive, at it, greatest height about the third week, after the the haro Lydne is attended with short resperation, & vometing or copeous expectoration of phlegm. The expectoration is at feist defected but gradually in creases & congestions of the lungs now take place & during the parox you the facebecomes lived & some times black which is relieved by a spontaneous hamorrhage from the nose & mouth. This disease may Vary in its direction from one to Dex months but in warmer weather the average herodis considered to be about three months, When the discuse prevails in young drifant, when it comes on with fever a Dyriptons of Peripreunouia notha, or if it attacks phthisical children the prognession is generally unforous it may terminate by the gradual wasting of the hattent or in Julmonary Consumption, Hy dro thorax, apoplexy, Congestions of the Lengs, or a speamodic offection of the Glottes, This disease is supposed by some who owing to a specific contagion & in put port of this opinion it is alledged that a person can have it

Ry Sub: Part: So da grij

Nin: Specae get V (mo ft Houstus

Inchi Opin pro ft This is to be given (to a chili one year all)

A grea Zi) every 2 or 3 hours in the day.

another prescription which is much used is

Ry Sub Coul- Potabs Zi

Coe: Pac: grox (mo ft

Sac: Par: Zi (a table spoonful every 2 or 3 hours

A grea Ziv)

t

but on e, undoubtedly it more frequently hrevails as an epidemic, but it is my opinion that it is racely contagious, as regards this hourt, there is a great de Versity of opinion. By some writer, the seat of this dise are is placed in the cells of the Lungs, by othersit is to cated in the Larynx, hacken by some - practitioners is the alinertary canal. It is also contended by some to be share mode they others highly inflammatory. Orlate writer by the name of watt has thrown greatlight on this subject by his extensive dissections. It is his opinion that in all cases it is in flammatory & located in the mucus men brane of the Langue, Tracked & Bronchia & in the air celes of the Lunger in its active stage it very much impedes resperation & when the patient dies in this case it is by convulsions! Sometimes the Secretion of mucus proves fotal in this disease & Dometimes the inflammation is so great as to obstract the had ago of air & then by produce death. IREA Sell ENJ. The first indi cation is to Dub due the violence of the dise are 2. To overcome the habit which kep, up the disease after the cause producing it is womouth of meet the first indication evacuation, are indispensably necessary, I the patient (a child or adult) is robust & the disease attended with flushing & fever V.S. is proper & demanded by the retarded circulation of thelings, & while we are bleeding we must also eracuate the alimentary can al by Emetics or Cathartics & in the interval, be tween the parayyours Enetics may be given in such a manner as to keep up a constant nauseas as constitution is an attendant on this disease, Calomelis the bestremedy to obside it It is the practice in this cely to commence the treatment of this disease with oner curial penges for the first 10 or 15 days. after the alimentary can at has been through y eva cu ated we may keep the bowels open with some laxative While we are hursing this plan of treatment there are some be cal applications which should not be wer looked. In the course of this disease there not un frequently happens a lende ney to congestion to obviate this, exps & leacher should be upplied & after wards a blister. These are the remodies which are calculated to meet the just indication but as the disease most con monly present, itself. V.J. & the other rowerfiely depleting remedies are not required in general it only requires an Einstic occusionally. We are now come to the treatment of the De cond Stage not Pertufs is which dem ands a different course in this case the greatest confider a has been placed in the fixed alkalies, they were originally a hiploged by D. Fearson & he best mode of given them I will morve lay down Mr - vide appoints page

These two remedies are much used. We may next resort to the Cough mustures. In what way the Alkalies operate here, is not understood, but certain it is that their own action on the Pulmonary System is Sympathetic. a combination of the Sub: Cab: Soda or Potass: Cinchonal Serpentaria which Imentioned when Sheaking or Intermittent Lever has also been recommended in Pertufois. We have now arrived at that period of the disease in which it will be proper to re Sort to the use of Marcotics & antispasmo dies, a After Suitable loacuations have been premised Opium may be used with great advantage, it calms pectoral virtation & mitigates the violence of the harox pany & this is allowe have a right to expect. Of the clout a much has been said but I do not believe it is very beneficial at all eventset is nearly exploded & by no means equal to Opium. Nearly on the same footing may be blaced the Belladonna, Hyosey amus, Degetalis and Thamonium all of which at different time, have been strene outly recommended Of the Antispasmo dies, Couston & ellust are the only two employed topafation employed by D. Farrish) the former I cannot say much from my own expe rience but the Must I have found to be an important remedy in the treatment of this Stuge of Pertussis. The Kind of musk which is generally preferred; the artificial, it is found to be more pleasant & the patient can also take it better This reme dy is used by D. Lewees altogether. The best mode of giving it is in the form of an Emelsion by taking artificial much which is known to consist of the Succini & de: Netric) and Almond a a groxx water Zii or III, the dose of which mixture is a table spoonful? The Oli Tuccini, alone is found to be an useful remedy in the dose of gry VI a Vill or a king of Jugar. But among the antistramed ig in the treadment of this disease the afsafatida is undoubtedly one of the very best I should generally be preferred to all others, the best mode of giving it is in the form of awatery solution. The disease at this stage is trusted almost entirely to the Alkalies & Antispasmodics. But we come now to speak of the mest stage in which the system is nearly worn out, the indie ation must be very obvious in Sup host the system & for this purpose Tonecs are the only means, at the head of there is placed the Perur. Bank by D. aller it is said to be en ineutly service able but I cannot day I have found it Is much as has been generally supposed to be The Arsenia eal Solution- has also been employed in this disease but as lits efficual of an not coin cide with those who so highly extolit. If let the Plum. exceta, has been recommended by D: Reise of London, it has been tried in this country &

ti 0 h te a 2 1 0 a in y c 4 n - 4 1 a n 1. 6 10 -a f De to 1 to

the general opinion is that it does not answer our expectation, & the enconcions of D. Reese on this article of fear to be unfounded on the same footing I would place the Sueph: Line it Cupri. There is still another remedy in the heat ment of this disease which it remains for me to notice, it is the Cantharides to which I allude this remedy is highly recommended by D. Barton and Thyseckin the advanced stage of Pertussis or when the disease was priotion ted and obstinate. So obtain its full effects it should be given so as to preduce Than gury. The effect it produces on the disease is by no mean, permanent and the mode, Operande of this article is by no means intelligible; but certain it is that Than gury obvicates the Pulmonary affection of ate much has been said of a new remedy, just envented for the cue of this disease I me an the fumes of Tay the mode of using it is to place the patient in a room & fell the room with these funes excited by putting a hat hor in a ressel containing day by this means we promote expectoration & africk in bringing about a Solution of the disease. With the same view the Ol Terebin has been recommended: the furnes of this article may be pro cured by howing boiling water on the Turpentine or by pouring that on a red hot shovel or any other heated metallic substance for yet shaves in nothing of topical means which are used in Vertussis. Linements of a highly irritating nature here been recommended / articularly the Cam Shorated Oil & Volatile Levement but I think the common Saile briss and applied to the Thorax is much the best remedy. also a mixture denominated I towns embro e ation (which consists of Tart: atuti); agua fi. Tinet. Earth wid Ji) has been used in this disease, un doubteelly it is a very valuable remedy, but in young infants it will in general be found too irritating. asthi, Pulmonary affection is dependant or a nervous influence derived from the Thinal Marrow, the seremedies applied to the back may be of some Service. Deet. In the commen cement of this disease, you should pay par ticular attention to the regimen proper to be pursued in general in the first stage, a strict antiphlogistic regime. Should be prescribed of the pertien Thould have a warm investment of flannel so as to quand against cold, he should also be kept in a moderately warm & properly ventilated aparting he should be permitted to breathe freshow, but this is very often abused by the horanty nurses be of the children & xhosing them too freely to the air which

colored of down 2 t 0 1 1 7 1 a K u 20 understhem liable to take cold. As batorib in this case would be very aft to prove fatal we cannot be too careful to guard a gainst it. This is the proper treatment during the inflormmentory stage, but when that is removed the hatient may be allowed to ride out into the Country & a more server, diet. Cough Mixtures & may be used. Some supposed by placing the patient in elevated harts of the country others in low positions in the best, but it matters not much. In Bulmonary affections generally elevated situations are the best suited but in Pertustis it may be improper By all means we should recommend the patient to viset the Sea those this Gentlemen constitutes the headment of Whooping Cough. Some practitioners k many other persons believe that Vaccincition is the antagonust of Sextufses. I know nothing of this my self.

Class 2 Neuroses ASIFIMA. Order 3. Spasmi. As connected with the former disease we are next to consider Osthma. This is a spasmode affection of the Lungs returning in paroxy on, they recurry frequently at interval, but do not always observe periodical terms. Cases have occurred in which the attack came or daily, monthly, annually or even at most distant periods, appearing but on ever time in the course of a long life. The courses are puch as act directly on the dungs or in taken into the Lungs a indirectly through the Systemist a other minerals also hungento downs of various kn. ds, oppressince perfumes & fetid smells, indeed by a great variety of causes (It is a curious fact that Specaci is generally high by useful in asthma, yet in some persons the smell of it will usually bruy on a honoxysm of the disease. I have know a moderal student who could not weigh out a single diese without being attacked with theusual symptom of the disease, lately I have seen a similar outerroticed in the Thelos. Trans To this we may add the verespirable gases particularly the Carbonicaling The state of the atmosphere as regards its sensible or insensible qualities as depending when heat, cold moisture or aredity or arising from dome occult he culicuities of the atmosphere, thus the air of the Da burts of the City is more periocious & oppreding than that prevailing in the casowded parts. ates differ also in this respect as Baltimore Philad. It is said that the air of Dal

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timore peculiarly predisposed to an attack & I have known persons come from that place to Theladelphia merely with a view of being bene fitted by a change of aw. These are the caused which act premarily on the Lungs, but there are some which act se condarily thiough the modern of the system as wrong impression I on the alimentary canal from worms, indigestible food, inanction, or theex ceds of eating or drinking, constepation of the borrels, also the sup predden of any long accustomedevacuation, the recedsor of emptions the metastasis of disease of the indulgence of ve hement / assions, But my of these act merely as exceting causes, operating by a prodishosetion acque red by inheritarice or from peculiarity in the boring the Chest, however paragyon generally comes on during the night after the first sleep with a dense of tightness & strictime agross the breast, there is usually a perso tion in the lungs as if there was a stoppinge of the respiration, there is after no cough or if there be, it is a companied by expectoration, the patient can not remain in a housantal position but flies to an opened window for fresh air. This difficulty in resperation increases & is sometimes accomhanced with a cohorsing noise, the voice is weak, the cough when present i painful: this state of things remain for several hours, during hart of the night a perspiration then breaks out which be comes profuse the respiration is less laboreous, the cough is free & secretion from the Bronchea of euro othe uneasy symptoms gradually aboute but greater I less difficulty of resperation, tightness across the breast & unessines Unian through the days there are lufses for Deveral days & might after a few days the symptoms coase & the patient return to his on denary state. The pulse is generally quick & small, sometimes it is quete natural, the wine at the commencement of the haroxyon is pale at the remufsion it is high coloured deposits at a ctentions sediment the face is plushed the tongue is sometimes hale & contracte de asoma is generally as hereditary desease seldon affearing before the age of puberty it chiefly attocks the male sex & the honoxyer usually of hears during the hot weather, beyt this is not uniformly the case. It is usually preceded by languar, assitude, uneasinely, a sense of pain I weight about the chest & by many of the symptoms of Dyspepsin. as regards its hathology very little is made out, Culler & most of the modern

incorporation by redisposed to an actio of the love known fusion that place to The ladal fre a morely with a vicin of bour i love of trad fair That are the courses which art promouly on the hours of but some where a set it is a daily their glithe madein of the option tuen a thurs est of a ature a dimher a conflikation of the limit, also dies preduces of any long to restorned to account now the resisters of an strong stepterio of discordic lette indulgence of relieurs to casions But a de act me ely as systemy contest o here to a go a produper chap 10 when of trupht red of Otractions autodig the heart their in invocally a "ungles of these was a Hatchierge of the respire trees encuries or how wort at posterior but their to a referred in Whenen other differentian aspection increases to don machinations ledd taborous, the congless has kdo antim sometim Dun Blue & E Engl & the assay of John or edually abote to The pulse is your alle quice l'& donally materias I a me to natural, the unasat the commenced in total paragram at the comprise it whip to coloured & deposits at a otistion seal is plushed the torque is done times pale & contracte de water a genies ally are heredet and descent felder at the army before the I predocting to chiefly attacks them ale desil the potential hear I during the hot wealther but their is not uniform by clace allo preceded by hanguar, Camtade une find a

authoreties Tattribute it to a disturbed resperation & spasmo die constriction of the Laryny & Dr. Bree (a late weter) endeavours to overthrow this doe trine, though I cannot day with much success. He attribute, the approx mate cause to an viritation of the air cells of the lungs, produced by and acremony or by the effections of serious. But he obviously in this last case mustaking the effect for the cause In one cise at least in Thas modie of ma the difficulty of breathing oceans long before the increased secretion Dissections have not thrown much light whom the subject generals 'w recent cased the lungs are found perfectly healthy in old protice ted as Huma. Morgagin states there is considerable organic deray. ment especially an effusion of verem as in Hydro-thorap. On thorobote I can readily believe that the attending shasms are induced De cond any from various sources of viritation generally from the stomach& Boroels. The usual division of Askina hi into That us dick Humoral The first generally appears in the early attacks. The second in the advan ced stages of the diseased of life. Whether this is sufficiently imform to ranaut us to draw a distinction I know not, but I do not knowthat it is to be observed in practice; each form I believe demands the sale heatment adapted to the cucumstances of the individual case of this the division would be better into Idropathic & Tymptomatic, as un questionably it appears in both forms. But whatever hathological View may be adopted, the treatment is such as is proper during the harofysm & duch as is dem-anded to era dicate it & prevent its re currence. No practitioner rewing the prominent symptom, would hesitate a moment as to the propriety of V.S. [best adapted to the young and plethone) which is apparasitly called for by the interruption of The circulation, the suffused or lived & trimid counterance & the han ting respiration. But still it is universally confest to be an ambigious remedy & by some it is utterly condemned, those who use it acknow ledge that the advantages derived from it are not so great as might be expected. My own conviction is that though our hopes may not be realized to their full extent, yet that he violent cases it is use bul & I ometimes indispensable, it should only be imployed in Rethoric Cutes, or where there is one ch va scular irritation & here it abouts the

plettone, which is at parauly called to by the interreller hat the advantage of downed from it are not be

vehemence of the attack & Shortens its duration & prevents the organis de rangements which terminate in Hy diothorant & Sulmonary Consump trom In speaking of the propriety of this measure, it will not do to confin rurselved to the indication, of the hulse, but to take a view of the whole encumstances of the case, particularly those which apparently call for theremedy But there are cased where after all it is wedomefor the or when it does not promise any utility though there is present considered conquetion & opposed sion of the lungs, precisely in these cases Corps to the back are indicated & may be beneficially employed. Of the efficacy of Emetics in the harogy som there is infinitely less difference of opinion thanas relates to either of the above forms of evacuation: but it is objected that they are hazardows & of no use. These objections I believe are fravolous A so few am I how being influenced bytheir that I habitually present them & often with marked success, as to the Spasmodie or Humorale Asthma I believe there is no difference, they are usually effect was in either for & probably in every case releive the patient. The fee cue: is superior to all other Emetics as far as I know. It was originale Introduced by Akerside the hoet Sh hysician, during the horoxy such gave it in the docken I with the view of immediate relief & during their terval he gave from groin to Vevery morning to excite naudeal effect a hermanent cure. Whether the Vometing was induced or not, it proved Iqually beneficial It is right for me to mention that allei & most other writers different the profinety of their practice is both species of athun that although specacis beneficial in the Humoral asthume ithas not feet is the That mode exis sometime I commently mischier out myex perience leads me to an opposite con clusion & have found it as serviceable in the one as in the other, do we not resort to it or other occasions to relieve That as in Nachetis & why should we not in asthma cannot be they In my opinion you may resort to it as safety in the one as in the che care By some the Ighill has been greatly preferred litis not unlikely wells ted to it especially in the cuses of old people when the Liveristo be emelyed or unloaded by an Emetic, a end & stimulating much is also to be gained by its combination with spece of this I know nothing in nausiciting don some prefer it to vometing, the comparative utility of either planes under

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termined to me it is manifest that one or the other is to be employed as cording to the stage or circum stanced of the case to break the attack of the haropyson vometing is very beneficial, but to expectionant effects small disses answerbest lace bery useful in the management of this disease, Specace is exceedingly but in old protracted cases the mon stimulating expectorants are to be preferred as Scilla Gun aumor Cartie Ammon & acidie Viti as in the pollowing Lormular. of Lacitumen 3.Mil alle gradatin leid Net Fir & the Sometime, Smet Opi Canfel 3750 21as might be expected from the known effects of king atives in the Julmonary affections generally, no confidence is placed in them but in Asthmathe borrels should be evacuated & Rept in a soluble condition the disease having been induced by constipation alone Culomelis the best to meet this indication. From the commonly recewed notions of the nature of this disease, Checker it might be sup hosed would be useful, they have accordingly been liberally employ ed & with opposite results. D. Bree states that they are uniformly hutful many practitioner, a gree with him, but the opposedt, of this opinion are very respectabled believe that operates are very mis chievas, applied both at the commencement & during the height of the party but that they are proper when the haropyder is broken down by active me and & may then be employed to great a drantage as I am well persuaded, but we have not been content with this article alone lvery other narcotic & antispasmodic has been successively tried alone a variously combined what I have said of your will apply to the whole of them except that they are influior to it. It is right for mehowever to except one which is employed in another mode, this is the Itiamonum alike Nancotic & Antis (a smode c) which hias obtained much notoriet, as a palliative. The root of this plant is washed, dried & trused of ter which it can be eadely smoked as Tobacco with a common pepe, When their prepared & employed get affords occasionally much relief. of this I have no doubt as I have benils beneficial iffeets &it efficacy is attested by some of the best Europeans & etimenean writing 0 E t t t 0 1 0 t 0 U 6

But it well often fail & perhaps it is only adapted to particular cases which as yet have not been particularly designated. It appears to be suited to the dry spasmodic form of the disease. After all whether it is better than the Tobacco is doubtful; I have often known relief obtained from a Segar & here both are on the same booting, each sometime, fail, & each sometime, mod erates the Symptoms, but I have never known the violent effects produced by the Stramoneum which some of its opposers a Europe have alledged From the nature of the desense no one remedy promises more than a blister but experience does not realize these anticipations there are not wanting some who entirely condemn them I would not report so confavourably of then, yet I have been so frequently didda pointed that I have no confidence in them. It is said that much more is obtained from blisters when applied to the extremeties in which cases they are I aid to act as a charm. as these are so doubtful in their operation others have resorted to Tart: Aut: Master which are said to be useful in Julmonary dise uses particularly luque Sectoris which is analogous to some of the foring of asthma. During the haropyon relief is Sometimes obtained by draughts of Cold water Though Coffee without cream or Jugan he & Sometimes by Setting by the birent the feet near it. Be not surprised that such opposite remedies should be effective al, this is not the only instance in which of posting reme dies are emplay ed in many other cutes we have to lay aside our speculations & trust to experience alone. To relieve the Lungs, exhalation, of Vapours have been. variously 2 very advantageously employed even the steam of warm water is useful, but its qualities are improved by the addition of some stime ulant article as the Bals: Tolu: At one period during the ruge of the Inen matie System) it was the fashion to inhale various y ases during the harossan and consulting Beddoes, Thomson & other authorities the effects were very extraordinary. The exhalation of Oxygen especially altogether was mine culous in its action. We are now come to the means of fulfilling the second indication is asthma or to the se which will prevent a recurrence of the Asthma Vira dicate the disease. as it commonly appears the most effect trul means are the Various Somes differently exhibited. a sure formerly remarked the alementary canal is generally disordered fin all cas softhis ting The management is free sely the same as in Dyspepsia, most of the reme less for

In digestion being equally effectual in Asthme particularly the Chalybeats, Long after the termination of a paroxysmia certain degree of Dyspepsia, cough tightnesse will remain, indicating various conditions of the Lungs produ-Ced by an effusion of Series or some organic injury to the lungs, here the diwa etic medicines are of great service, as the Squills, Digitalis, Venegascenther alone or in combendation with Calomel in minute portions, Mercury may be unged to a moderate valer ation with much benefit. Not a little advantage is devived from the habitual use of Varlie as is attested by many practitioners. I am persuaded the best article in such cases is Tan grs VIII or & given in the form of pills. These two are donestic remedies much employed to gether & have obtained considerable reputation. To these I will add only one other viz mysh, this is beneficial by itself but its influence is increased by uniting it as usual with Bark or Vego table bitters, in this way much a drantage isinguestionably gained at the stomach is commonly much affected the diet should be strictly attended to ever when there is no Vastric destrater. Tom restrictions are are always ne cessary every tresposs weater & drinking should be Muetly quarded a gainst the feet should be protected against the views Itudes of the weather by warm clothing harticularly by flannelment the oku & feet. It is usually admitted that exercise corried even to the extent of labour is highly beneficial cure havel cen frequently a com plithedby long & alsoby the exceds we hardship, of a military life To the; point we have the thotimony of almost all the writers on this; disease, during the late was two or three of my friends who were a both matic were exposed in an encampment during several months to many hardsheps, but were in consequence of this exposure completely ened having In ech ad no paropysms all these resources failing a change of residence should be tried, the exact situation to be determined by the patienthin Jelf. Ad sometime, a dry mountainous setuation is no exdory while of find the molelue, more comfortable in Lowkmoist places. When the patient can be avit the cold bath particularly dea Bathing has proved vey ser viceable to large city to a Village a country there is differen as of apenin as regards the Sen board. I have generally found it beneficial. Sea Ba thing is always useful

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Class 2 Neuros es MINA: PECTORIS. Order 3. Shasmi This is a new dise are being first described by He berder about half a century ago, it is of race occurrence & Some have doubted whether it had ortigneal existence as a distinct & independent disease. It comes or we thout any premontion as described, it is couled by any exertion ouch as is although soud dealy comengon with a passific construction at the lower end of the Sternen extending to the arm, but more particularly topelest as far as the insertion of the Deltois mus cle & succepively extending to the elboro & wrests & also the inferior extremities. as soon as the patient stops walking the symptom, Variest; when the disease has continued for a long time that be come confirmed, it now comes or while the patient is a bed a it may be excited by the most trivial events as coughing, speaking, straining at stool or by any mental exertion, but by far the most common cay is rapidly as earding a flight of stairs or climbing to any eminence which produces a disturbance of resperation, hence also it is more Wely to occur aftereating heartely. To the symptoms a bready come merated may be added & Anxiety, halpetation, locborious respiration a dense of sufforeation & other distressing by suptom, inducing the I de a of histant death. The sensation of the chest is described as being more an uneasiness than general pair, but in some cases the pair 4 extremely violent. as a general rule it attacks persons in the prime of lefe & men more particularly than women, persons of a robust consti hition & confulent habit with short necks, who are indolent & often youty. as to ath pathology our knowledge is not satisfactory the easing writers ou it considered it as a spadmode o complaint alled to e 45thma though it does not appear to be understood . chisprobable that from the general complexion of the case that Dr. Darwin considered them tobe of the dame naturely called this & Athma Dotorifica. But within the floolust years a different New has been taken of it by D. Parry who Considersit as a case of Syncope & Ingenove, this he a thibutes to an ofsefication of the Coronary Vedsels which produces great disturbance in the circulation of this there can be no doubt, but there is no redsort

dans home AN COLINE PENCTONSES. DI as the patient steps walter thee est travelerende as conglue, Speakon, die der or sleght of their or cleaning ha ole his bear in of respectation here a

sushect that it would be productive of all the distressing & violent typy toms of Angua Pectoris, the idea is fully confite dby the fact that dis sections in a great majority of cases exhibit no morbid of pearances & ever when of sification doed exist, the complaint is very endistinctly man Red. U writer of our country D? Hosack Las attributed the disease to a disproportion in the different parts of circulation or that the blood is accumulated in the larger essels, this I conceived to be no better founded than the preceding by pothesis but my time will not permit me to enter into any field x as a ation of the arguments in its favour, it will be sufficient for my purpode at present that is allowing the fullness & irregularity of the vessels contended for the foundation of our authors reasoning to exist which I amonot disposed to do I conceive that it is taking the effect for the cause, do we not know that for ness may exist without any symptoms of the disease, if the hypothesis were correct then a paroyson should arise as often as the fultues & inequality of the Veddel & exist, instead of a raw it would be of a daily occurrence not with landing the number of deducetions which have been made no light has been thedonit, owing probably to the Variety of forms in which the dis lade appeard, sometimes there is no morbid affectionice generally the Heart is diseased being slightly enlarged some of sifications of its vessely effusion, effusions of water into the chest sometimes adhesions of the hung to the Tleina, Ichirrosity of the Liver Stornach & Inone case I have seen al the Symptoms arese from a schirolity of the Sylorus. Myinfredsion is that this desease has its seat princepally in the Stomach, that it is sympathet leally extended to the Sulmonary or gand or Heart or both & thatit is of a Touty nature To dies openion I am led by a consideration of its cause, made of attacks symptom, cure by the appearances on de section by the strong fact that those cases of a Augura Sectors which I have seen turned out be Sont my time will not allow me to vinde cate this opinion by advancing the van rious arguments & facts in its favour & perhapsit is not necessary & as no new plan of treatment is Duggested by it Butil will relate on or two codes above alluded to, at gentleman by the name of Chancellow was for 25 or 30 years supposed by his physicians to be a victim to exigen Fectors all the symptoms were strongly near Red. Ufter the death of his physicean the late D. Ruth the predent D. Rush & myself were called in to an attack of this disease believing it to be in attack of Sout. I heated it accordingly

with his to delite dido this of consumed to be no letter force dist than the for trainment on a le destaurante como fatelle The Halbridd Kilver gulantly at the Variety and tailed thought who was beginning a list amount dish when los the Baron do we not have a weather to a like the stand the de see weelth. The Sall dad herry & lightly en large A stone of wire drawn of the solven adoperation t to bade Kelin their was a say the for in e General Festiges a held have deen turnelout t Lack in the survey thank wet a not accorde 6 of trackmenter originaled buil Thetolauterelation 0 2

gave him Ammon! Carbon! & Wine Whey & applied Senapism to his axtremities, in two or three hous he had a confirmed attack of Sodagra the symptoms of Augines dissapearing it remained in his foot 304 home longer, when it immediately turned to the heart & proved fatal. An eminent lawyer lately dead of this city, many years had a cow firmed case of Angene Sectoris as it was termed by two emenent phy As cears who attended him. In 2 or 3 months after the attack I saw him he had the have in the Sternem extending to the Del toid muddle, I treated it as Fout Lin 24 hours it fastened on his extremities. There is a lady I long supposed had Angina Pectoris, this was the opinion of the late Dr. Kuhud Wester who once attended her Whome heriod Ithought that my views were original but I find that D. Butter considered it as Deaphragmatic Yout. a German writer

calls it & Athina Nithritica (D. Shirto).

Class 1 th Pyrexia PHILSIS PUND Naires. Vider W Hamovrhyje. To concelude the considerations of the affections of the lungs, it or lyremains for me to men trou her buronary consumption. This is an undertaking on which denter with lettle sa tisfaction. There is no disease involved in more of scurity & to which our act is applied with less advantage. This is owing to the inherent difficulty of the case & perhaps to ourselved atual curof the Lungs, which is the worst form of the disease, is incurable from Several caused 1 st from the nature & structure of the lung of which is cellular this is the case in all instances in which ulcow vistar cellular parts: they being unformly more deflicult of cure, than when occurring in other parts 2 of the difficulty is originented by the constant movements of the lungs in respiration, the alternate collapsing Kenlargement of these organs; leaving the ulcand wider: or at allevents interrupting thehealing proceeds, by disturbing that rest which is so edvential for this purpose 3 dy Jothese maybe added the constant exposure to an which proves injurious in these cases Nottrible thanding these impediment, we know that wounds of the Lungs healup without any difficulty. Hence it follows that the difficulty of Cine in Consumptionsmust defendanthe diseased condition of the lungs themselves This difficulty will be proportional to the degree in which they are aftered But it appears to me that the failure of our efforts is greatly to be attributed to the indistinct notions & the error cous opinion which we have adop ted of this de seade, for which we are in some meadure responsible. It has been our misfortune to have a great variety of forms in which this disease appears, classed under one general head the same practice directed for each; and my conviction is that wast mischief in this as well as in other diseases has been done by that severfung method of generalization; and that we must abundon both, theoretical & practical and contemplate disease in its minute aspect. The word Phthisis sigonfies a distruction & waste of harts & when applied to these cases denotes ulceration & Suppuration of the Lung J. But this disease may run its course & end fatally without wherations or lesions of the lungs. all writers have considered at connected with it. D. Cullen Joy sthat itis ema eration & debelity of the body attended with lough, he clie fever, & a copions expectoration of hus. By this appears to suppose the hiesence of when. By Dr. Baily it is said, that all organic affections of the lungs which were left to themselves, his duce dising anisation of the lungs, bucceeded by uleeration & death, ought to be considered as Phthisis Pul monalis. I do not intend to enter upon any formal criticiden on either of these definitions but the latter a condider exceptionable in many re spects, copecally as excluding all those diseases where there is no actual disorganization & also as it includes all the diseases, when there is any organie derangement of the lungs, horreva different they in reality may be I not altogether impossible, it is at least difficult to define this diseade. No one can mistake it, so unequivocal are its of inflom But if any thould attempt to put all its Varieties under one defoution he will be exceedingly perplexed Lembaradded. To obtain as mer chiperspi Cruity as possible, I willenter into a detail of its symptoms & describe them under Deveral heads. The old pathologist had their divisions at Endly numerous Laurages made no less than 18, others carried A stile further, Ustre only readon why any division should be made, is for the hur pose of practical utility I that theat of the disease under en 1 st Tuber cular 2 Catarrhal 3ª Aposthematous.

The exciting eausy of this disease are Catarch, ill cured Pheumonia, certain occupations in which the body is Rept much bent: or where small particles of matter contained when it the Lungs, as is the case with Stone cutters, who are peculiarly liable to this disease halfo millers. To these may be added playing on wind instruments, such as the flute and clarionette, refelled irruptions, excedses in eating & drinking: Suppredsions of Lome periodical evacuations, as the harmorrhoids & menses: & maleon formation of the chest

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Tubercular Con Sumption. Defore describing the symptoms of the deseased shall day a few words of the nature & appearance of tubercles, their seat grant of their production, they are Ima il bodies or masses of inducated matter forma of different sused, from that of a grain to a horse che sunt or bean k generally o whom chesters, Upon being cutinto, they appear of a white, smooth & cartilogram, nature. In the smallest of them there is no cavety found; but in the advan ced stage small aperture sare found desembling piece holes. When stills larger one or more cavities are found, filled with a fluid resembling has, which when discharged on opening to the bottom of the cavity & squeezing it, more purulent, matter appeard. The larger ones appear to be complete caveties with a ramification of the wind hipe, communicating with then. They are supposed to be connected with a & crofulous dicithesis and by some a mere enlargement of the Cymphatic glands. This last supposition appears to me to be false, for there is no part of the body in which there we less glands than in the Lungs By dissections of Bayle it appears that they are mere deposited matter from the capillary arteries & they are of various kinds, sometimes they are cheesy being of a soft consistence, sometimes they are cartilaginous, sometimes ofseous Sometimes do peculiar in their nature that they can be compared to nothing Thus formed they will remain sometimes in a state of indolence kinading with no inconvenience to the hateent. atlenght excited by the ordinary caused of inflammation, the symptoms of Phtsisis commence. Ithen they are dergo Several changes & 1st. They enlarge become red & more vascular: a minute cavity forms in their centre, which is felled by a small quantity of unhealthy hus: this curety increases till the tubercles loose all solidity & compactness & are formed into abscesses called Occult Vorneca these burdt & descharge their contents into the bronchia. Ufter the rieptime, ulceration advanced till finally it destroys the Substance of the lungs Reduced them to a state of diseases Now it is that He et a fever comes or & the System of the patient rapidly suck s. Sometime, only one abscess beg at a time: the case then be comes very proho cted: now then it heals & The prognosis of the disease is suspended. But in a new exposure to the exciting cause the patient will have a repetition of some distressing symptom, & proceeds alternating for some time, until the palient dinked. +

Prognosis. This may be dismissed in a few words, When the disease is fully established, so as totally & involve the Limose, it cannot be eured & we should be deficient in candow were we to venture a favourable prediction. The devention of the disease is various but there are some symptoms denoting the approaching dissolution. These are increased debility & emaciation, attended with collige a tive diarrhead sweat & a copious espectoration of fatid pus: then are Adematous swelling of the limbs of expertions. These last sympton, I have always seen to be soon followed with death the hatient never surviving beyond 2 or 3 days after their of personner. The disease may terminate by Depriving the hatient of his existence: or by suffocation from an inability to expectorate a from the sadden busting of an abscede, producing a copion discharge of matter be hemorologe.

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Tuble ceelas Cons: commences with a slight & dry lough which becomes at leng ht ha betweel: this is little remarked by the hatient kis generally deried by him, respiration becomes lasely hurried by the least motion. There is no dyspine accept after over cisa & no expectoration, only a little mucus is evacuated. The patient becomes lan quid & this state of thing I continues for a long time without any change, excely that the hatient is more liable to eatch colde & often has a cough. This is generally supposed to have aresen from the cold alone, & excites no abarn in the patient This feecends, sometimes however this runs its course in 2 or 3 weeks kisthen called galloping consumption. These cases usually do not give alarm until pair is felt in the Chest, side or under the shoulder blades, no precoutrons are taken! On one of these occasions of taking cold, the cough be comes more consider able especially at my ht & continue, longer than usual. This now exerter attention especially if et comes on in Summer, the Cutarrhal Symp tous of pearing at the same time are always more alarming, as they show that the desease is more fixed. The cough is generally at first without expectoration; at length it is accompanied by Some, especially in the morning. The quartity of matter becomes more considerable & has a mucous like appearance: afterwards it becomes more copion, viscial spake at linght it is of a Sellowet colour & addumed a purelent appearance. The whole of the matter expectorated is not changed, for while one hart is mucous the other is altered. When this continues through the night & matter expedicates exhibits these changes, the breathing be comes, more of pressed, the emacie tion, de belity Bweakness incuase, the pulse becomes greek, hard schole I the her tie fever is fully formed? In the latter stages, the countenance becomes Very much altered, the cheek bones are protruded, the eyes sink in their or bits & become of a heart white colour, the nails curved & livid, the hair thinned: theen aciation becomes Sudden that the bones protrude thro' the sking the patient look, the aliving skeleton but notwithstanding all these symptoms, the fections temains unconscious of his danger & retains chee refulmed & hope to the last. It is not difficult to distinguish tubercular consumption from the other varieties, it is gen erally addociated with a peculiar conformation of the body, long delicate. neck; narrow chest, light hair, their skin, prominent veins, turned upper lip, much Vivacity of mend, high thoulder, & the order on symptoms of scripula. +

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IREATell ENT. His evident that the treatment must be varied accord ing to the different stages of the disease. It is clearly marked out in the first stage. As our first object is to arrest the inflamination of the tuber cles and prevent Suppuration from coming or the first & most a ctive remedy is V. S. The lancet was introduced by Dover, who bled moderately every day for 8 or 10 day & after that every 2 or 3 day for a much longer time To that in some cases, he bled as much as 30 times. This abuse in the lancet consedit to be abandoned & as it generally happens, the opposite practice was pursued ver that of Jonics, to D. Ruth the credit is due for re-Viving the practice of bleeding, at least as respects this country, & of requ lating it by a sound judgment & de , ere tion. In this a well as in all other cases, regard the hulse Kallthe other circumstances, which will lead to a knowledge of the state of the system. In recurring to this practice you must bear in mind the vast importance of subduing inflammation Balso the great debility in this affection. When the lances has been carried as far as prosible, we may have recourse to topical bleeding, ex pecially by Cups great advantage is derived from this in the early stages I have readon to believe in the generality of cure, it is to be preferred to the lancet. It subdued inflammation & does not prostrate the stress But if there is much force in the circulation kary unusual vigous in the syst tim, then the lancet is to be redorted to I that very freely. There are cases in which thew is such a proshation of theight, that depletion would be followed by Lewons consequences, in these cakes dry cups maybe applied to the Chest It is commonly employed in the city's county. Ho a 50 applied overthe chest &t his may be repeated every on 4 days. Of late it is the fashion to pre fer the application of Antim: Vart! but I have reason to believe it to be recommended only by its novely. It has been tried by me & have not dere Ved as much advantage from it as from perfetual blisters; it is more disagreeable to the hatrest k is more painful, Jast Emetec plansters, not do good as blisters, because the latter can be offer meneroed. Emetics have been recon ended in the early stages of this disease, that they are beneficial I have no doubt, as we have in their favour the evidence of all the writers on this disease, they operate in different ways! Ist They e qualise the circulation & excitement of this fact I am convinced having witnessed it in many cases. touch difference of opening 318 They promote absorption & expectoration of this fact we are perfectly assured from what we dee in other cases as in Bubo. 3. They invigourate the circulation in a manner not to be explained. Much defference of opinion has existed, as to the hower of the different Emetics, by some the dry o'omit of mariat which consists of the Copie Sulphas & Andin: Sartar: is used or preferred - The Specaeleanha is generally preferred & I have used it with satisfaction. The Blue Vilriot is preferred by some writers of Europe & it is insisted on as being better ducted to this complaint Why this should be the case, no satisfactory reason can be given. It is said to be preferred to the specuc: as it merely evacuates the stomach, being not so general in its impressions: but I believe that this reason should render it less beneficial, as Emetics operate beneficially in discases, by the degree of impres Sion they produce If we with to derive some advantage from Emetics we must not aband on them too door ! they should be given daily for 2 or 3 weeks to that an impression may be made on the disease. By this means we imit ale the effects of a deavoy age, which has been so highly recommended in Consumption Sobtain all the advantage of that remedy. This was the practice employed in the early stages, during my residence in Europe, & it was attended without ferent results. But whom the whole it appeared to me to justify the confedence placed on it. Certain it is that I often saw Tubercular Consumption, in its early stages, removed by this remedy alone. The best writer on this subject is Sim man he had a great deal of experience in this desease, had attended accurately to it shad employed the various remedies for its cure, he finally comes to thecom Clusion, that after all the most successful method of cure, in the early stages i Voniting to the continued manner, Voriling will almost inevery Case interrupt the hand yourd of Hectie Flever gremove the chills attendant or it as part of the plan inthe dage, it is customary to recent other remedies, calculated to reduce the circulation By somethe saline purges have been proposed. althobereficial any excess in hunging must be obviated, as their is hurtful in every form of hulmonic disease content to keep the borrels open, more benefit is derived from Antemorials in minute doses, either alone or or combination with Nitre. The antermonice howder very much employed in this city without the Calomel. I recommend. Vitre alone by dessolving Ii to Dii or ater-acting in a two fold measure by redu. cing asterial action & promoting the winary discharge agreat ought of hospille to betaken every day but this curret be done as it produces sickness of the stomach

It is known to you all that mercuy has been much extalled in every form & dray Stage of Pulmonic affections this is not a new practice est the commence ment of the last century, it was used by D. Ratcliffe in the case of highm & formed part of the treatment, re con mended by morton in his dissertation or this affection It appears that except in Some cases, to have now lost it reputation & has been abandoned, That it is has proved beneficial in a few cases, there can be no doubt but no one case in which it was vaid to be useful war genuine Subercular Consumption. Those cases in which mercury is best calculated, will be tresently designated dit is sufficient to say, that it is mischievous in all cases of I crofulous or inherent Con sumption & at present no practetioners use it. Why mercuy is not admedsible in Subercular Consumption, when found so advantageous in Gerofula is easily accounted for. It was formerly used in all stages of this disease: the consequences were so serious that it was aboundoned ever by those who placed the most confidence in its efficacy In many cases of the incipient stages, the hatients were able to attend to their bu sinessk by the mercury were rendered worde kever killed. This af-Section does not rest on my own authority every practitioner unites with me on this subject. Even D. Rush lost his confidence in these medy . What shall I say of Digitalis, it is not long since so much re liance was placed in this remedy, that consumption in the last stages was supposed to be cured by this. But these brilliant prospects have never beer-realised. Digitalis has however some valuable properties, in some cures of Consumption, to deny this, would be to deny the most Strong testimony. It was recommended by Darwin Kuras tried afterward, by the generality of practitioners. But no one has so extensively employed it as D. Drake & his testimony was in its towour he says that in hilmon any hemovehages, it is very effectual & that it will display in these cases (in which the hemovedage issues in Philhers) the best possible effect in preson Ving the constitution. He had considerable specience in it & states that many confirmed cases of consumption were cured by it, that all were that all were releived, life being evidently protracted & death when it occur ed, while the patient was under the influence of this remedy was easy kwith out a struggle. In his hope he relates 15 cases - 9 of which were cured with the

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remedy! Nearly at this time, it was tried by D. Foroler with the same effects next comes Beddaes, I daily see many patients in Sulmonary Consumpt. advancing towards a recovery with so firm a paci, that I hope Consumpt. hence formand will be as regularly cured by Fox glove as e t que by the Peruvione Bank. Could we obtain a Dingle auxiliary for the Hoxglove duch as we have in my cases for the Back, I should expect that not one case in 5 would terminate as 99 in 100 have hitherto terminated, But I believe a majorety of cases meed be suffered to advance beyond the first stage, with the application of this medicine & few into it. In 1800 Di M'Innis determined to ascertain the efficure of this remedy by experiment & being in a public institution he could en force the regulations necessary to this, & his success was not less. Out of 77 cuts of which 33 were advanced 24 in the incepient stages. 44 recovered, 23 were relieved & only 10 died. It is worthy of remark, that in all cases of recovery, the hulse was much reduced & that an amendment was always proportioned to the degree in which arterial action was reduced. In the Medical Journals many papers are given on this subject by medical men, without analysing them, we may say that Digitalis cured & when it does not it a Cleriate, the symptoms, a Vot with tanding the sereports, it has lost much of its reputation his falling into distuse. To intemperate procede had succeeded a temporary distrust of its properties. Comparatively little is said in public fournals of the day kever the regular medica Chooks lately published do not always mention of as being of much importance. But this is running to apposite extremes, for there is no doubt of the efficacy of Digetalis in cases of Consumption. Those humber of cases of this de sead of have been releived by Digitalis, yet when is the advanced stages or purulent or confirmed stage, it has not been since spul I said that it was only beneficial in the lendy stagl of the disease & this is the New laker by all the late writers. In a late work it is Said, that out of 14 cases is the incepient stages Jewere ence of but in the Supporative stage only one was cu red Lett Clean another late author Jan, that the Digitalis will smetting be beneficial &that white et does not come et will relie in the symptoms (Vide Thomas by Horack P.527. 7th Edit). In a stite recent helblication by Reed it is recorded, that in the incipient stage it can be given, horrever Violent the sym, toms may be by if there is no hunder texpectoration we can pronounce the dis lake curable. Generally it has limited from but when the luys are very much

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ulcerated, neither the Digitalis nor any other remedy can alleviate the sof ferings of the hatient-The cases of lonsumption in which the Digitalisis best dented, are not well made out & this will only be done by experience & observation. But I think it only admissible in the incipient stage; even in this it will sometimes not only be of use, but even be injurious & it is one of the most equivocal remedies - Yourk then there appears in irritables delicate ha bit, a slight hamof typis attended with some cough hain in the dede & breast: the pulse is a cellerantic, quek & charded, there is considerable debility, so that considerable solicitude is excited, the there is neither dyspnea or purelent expectoration. In these cases Is is inad of 1 middle on account of the great weakness & It is under these cocumstan ced that Digitalis may be given, in such dodes at to keep form the hulde These are the principal remedies in the early or inflammatory stage of con Sumption the bercular, but when its progress is not arrested, absorps are formed & Heetie Hever follows these cases are incurable & de att must follow. Cures in other shapes of consumption do sometimes occur, but is real Tuber. cular Consumption never, so far as I have witnessed. But altho Jentertain this opinion, humanity as well as a sende of duty, requires that we thous not with draw our exertions. We may palliate the symptoms & the remedies which appear best are to be tried. Theleading indication is to subdue Heetie Hover which is so debilitating kerchausting, whether it is produced from absected in the lung on from any other causes, it is to be treated by the Same meanes. As it is generally of the intermettently per tonics should be given such as the Hem: Bank, arbenick Spedersweb a Vinegar as formerly recommended to you. a series of experiments has been instituted with many ful outiele, for the time of Hectic Tever & the Vinegon given in doses of hely table for tale every hulf how was found as efficucious as any other semedy, if not more So. e to the desease is generally thought to be Scrofulous, theremedies in this CH last disease have not been overlooked by medical writers. Them were Juaicum, Tarsaparella, Mesereon & have been tried without effect. Myespe ries with the Mitrie excid is healing external derofulous dores, lead one to think it would be serviceable in this disease & indeed we are not without attestations eny. of its success in this disease. It Roberts of London has experienced with all the articles in sed in Scrofula, such as the Net Silv: White Oxide Marganede, oh

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322 Black Oxide of Coball, murate of Barytes & of Lime, Murate of Copper, Thosphore acidle but he unhappily has not succeeded & his publication on this subject is only a detail of failures in Endeavourd to come the disease. If late anold practice has been revive de especially in this city vox to attempt to he at the ulcer by in. haling the fumed of some of the Vulner any & Balsame exubstances, with what preix benefit I cannot say; myexperience with this is not very en comaging. I will not horsever absolutely condemn the practice, as some of my medical friends, are in favour of it & will not deny its properties. The substances mostly employed are the Turpention preparations & the Balson Tole: but I find the first so writable to the lungs, that's cannot help saying they are irritating & aggravate the disease, I have said it was an old practice but it has been claimed as of new origin by some practitioners. ellading a work a hundred years old written by Bennet I found it recommended especially the fumes of Sulphot. Were we to believe him we would derive the great est advantage from these; and he says that he has often he aled the ulcers of the lungs and completed a cure by means of them. Notlong after this D. R. Pearson proposed the vapour of Sulphuric elther Kafterwards Linnaus proposed the Hy percum which is a resinors substance, extracted from the Thoroughwort. The best however is the Sulphunic Ather either alone or in combination with Hombock the recipe is Hemboek 31 eAth: Sulph: Fit to Zili & after digesting there 2 a 3 day apply the vapour to the month of the hateent. If it does not come it mitigates the Cough, dydpnea, oppression & on the same principle the irrespirable gases, have lately been Imployed. To give them a fair trial D. Beddoes established a Serie, of experiments at the Presenatic Establishment at Bristolktried Carbonia acid with the hope it would correct the foul condition of the alcers of the lungs; but when it was but to actual practice of have every reason to believe, it proved in efficient, there is no case on second having been cured by this remedy D. Chrichton had lately recommended the vapour of tar-the efficacy of this is rendered propable as it hopsesses balsanic virtues on Ixternal sores. The Jumes of this substance have Sometimes been tried in this city, they releived Dyspine a by promoting expectoration but are productive of no real advantage. Or residence in the Time Swamps & among Cedan during the Summer mouths has sometimes proved beneficial to Consumptive patients Dr. Thysic has lately used the vapour produced by the burning the unwashed wool of sheep, he tried it in two cases, one succeeded completely. It is wellknown that the fume of Vol: alkali cure external somes of a scrofulous nature Lit is probably the Vol: alk

formed which acts in this case. It is my conviction that we should pay more ne gard to external remedies, as it is fully established, that these ulcers cannot be healed by internal remedies, for there are no Sympathies between the two organs, as is evince d by the fact that in Consumption the stomach is never affected. With similar views it was proposed to inhale the vapour of com & to affect this the hutient was made to lie in a Corrs stable with these animals. absurd as this remedy may appear there are two a three cases cited a which. it werd beneficial & it is sould by authors, that persons having a great interconscione these animals are free from this desease. D. Freestly's daughter was cured of this to desease by remaining with a cow. Bidday could not find a single butcher cray with consumption: it is said also that these persons who work with animal gelating and glue makers & are also wholly I xempt from this malady. A nder number of other means were tried in this desease, such as placing the hatient in a hole recently dug in the ground this method was borrowed from the Spaniards & is said to have proved beneficial in some cases it was tried by Luncan & others, I have reason to believe, that this is not only in efficient but that it aggravates the disease. Had this been tried in Ireland it would probably have been considered an drish bell, to place a man in his grave before his death. To me have re commended the puncturing the Thorax with a view to collapse the lungs dit being at rest the ulcer might head as the disease advances & particularly in the final stage, certain affections arise, which are of a nature so urgent, as to demand our particular Peries attention: as there are only symptomatic all we can do into use such means as will halle ate them. The first beaut of these affections & the most trouble Some we the night sweats, as they ause from a debility of the exhalent, they are releaved by imparting strenght to them. Flannelis here very important and should never be despensed with also nubbergthe surface with some stime ulating articles, such as warm brandy & Salt, of the internal remedies many are prescribed especially the Sonics. The best of them is the Sulph: Acidalou or with derivian Bank. Sulphur, arsenicke and astringents as allun, Sugar of Lead & have been given. I have derive advantage from the preparations of Chalk, lime water & given freely. Strong as it may appeared have seen the milder directics afford relief, such as the water melon, common harsley Lever coldwater. The modes operandi of these remedie is to draw the a dion from the

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exterior to the univary organd. The night sweats are son etimes relieved by stome lating the exhalents with stimulating deaphoretics. We often check Dearchady, purges & it is on the same him explethat these act, as regards the Diarrhaan other of these affections, having treated already of this affection, I will not detain you by relating the remedies employed in it; they are the Same. But this lunging is very particularly mischeer ous by the exhaustion it enduces, & it should there fore be checked as soon as possible, as it may queckly go to a dangerouslytreme. This should be harticularly known for the Disarrhan Sorbetime, hut a stop to the Cough, dyspraca & other bad symptoms; &if we were not apprised of these insidious consequences, it might be allowed to run out a considerable extent by which the patient would be much weakened, To check the Diarrha at this period, on anodyne mection is the best. At this stage of the disease, the cough which in this affection is troublesome, be comes aggravated & also the of preddion. all the remedie, used in Catarrh & Incumbrica Mother Leaving aggravated here serviceable, especially the Jum Ummorriac & netrice acid, har ticularly if there be much offression & Dyspinea & a quantity of impacted visced matter difficult of expectoration. It is in these cases that the balsans evence their best effects. The Toluis preferable the the Copaiba may prove advantageous when the former fails or is not admissible. A good way of giving the Tolwisby uniting Landaniem 31- John 31 of this 9Ma XXX axI, is a dose Dor 4 times a day or a kump of Jugar. Balsams not only releive Cough, but afford a peculiar action or mu cons membranes. There is a mostrien which; called the Balan of Honey's a compound of Balsam Toler & other articles which stender it more agreeable dose atta spoonfule. Not long since the Balan were much relied on but I in en have been regarded as inefficient. Even sing the publication of Hother gills paper, they have not been muchused, butch am perduaded of their efficacy & that they can only be enjurious by an injudicions practice. as it was given in discoun in tely in all the stages of the disease, the cause of its failure is to be attributed to the practitioner & not the nemedy. Theen in which our great reliance thould be placed, enters into the composition of all cough mixtures & if it does not cure, it at least mitigates the the cough & affords relief & comfort to the patient. It does not act as a mere paliation Kin all scrofulogy aleurs, I have never derived to much benefit from any name dy as Operin. It is entitled to greater confidence, than is generally allowed inten

sumption, it operates 1 st by quickening the commotion of the system & produces that State of repose so necessary for the healing of the uleer. When day the cough is very troublesome & the oppression very considerable we may de rest the inhalation of certain vapours: that of water is the best, but it may an be rendered more stimulating by adding certain. Substances, Warm water ging howed on Balsan Teluis good especially when the mouthon instained by its tenacity, or from a debility of the lungs. Sulphuri the & Culuta 3/8 ×of the latter to g of the former- made into a saturated ton ature in a mine 4 glass full held to the month until consumed Vol: alkali, smoking Tobac ened It amoneum as in etothman Vapour of Open. Imoked in a pipe of used le by the Junks might be advantageous. This concludes what where to day has of Subercular Consumption which as I before said is in its advanced se, stuges wholly men able. There are some other forms of the disease, where we the re can be more due ceftful: but in which we are frequently baffled in all our ende avoure. han Catarhal Consumption differs from the pre ce ding, by commercing without a scrofulous diathesignor constitution alfredisposition and with former chyprotons substance of the largest, Bronchia as to the origin of this disease commercing like Common Catarhit may Ed 1 very be considered as the same disease, a ggravated or account of bad manage ment. It may be mistaken for Inbercular Consumption but it is tille de, F. tinguished by some peculiar symptoms. It has at first all the offerior ký of Catarrh, hair in the Side, Foreness of the throat & breast, cough & the may de terespectorated is phlegma or mucus, but as the disease advances from ash hus is shit. At this time great ansecty's apprehension generally prevails from Juna the dupposition of an ilecration of the lungs: but this is not the case Differention 0 have shown that the matter expectorated is a morbid secretion of the inflamed tu membranes of the Tracke & Bron che & that the lunge do not show the any marks of desease thother peculiarity of this disease is that it is not the accompanied with ham of typish the matter is not tinged with blood the & when it is only by streaks, produced by the rupture of some of the small the blood refiels of the inflam addenta en. Os to the It Est Telle erd. I han atim not much to day as the indication, are the same as in other species. Being me much more inflamatory & being connecto with a more plethout that of Con

the system, than the scrofulous kind, depletion is more extensively employed with Safety & unequivocab utility. Itillit might be right to know that in one or two instances the treatment is different. It is in such cases that emetics are most beneficial & should be employed. as soon as the inflammatory symptom are subsided or Tubdued by direct depletion, we may give mercury to induce a slight salivation for several weeks. Balsamic me dicines are adapted here Thuis preferred- Copaiba next- Dalsam of Honey's employed with advantage - Si hills is or in on 24 hours, the best remedy- Larguige at Consumption a. formedable variety treatment commences with topical bleeding the throat conered with leeched, then blisters on same parts, sometimes advantage is derived from Emetics, Mereny, Darsuparella, Cecuta D. Thysichas discovered that the clan gation of the world is the cause of a species of Consumption, there is a hard dry cough & efforts to swallow, treatment. Back Myrch, Alum &c first used, of the will not answer we then cut the would off partly. There is a third species of Consumption common in cold climates & which may be considered as a consequence of plemetic affections barises from an abscels in the Lungs to It has received the appelation of +Aposthematous Corisumptions which is accasioned by Thewisy, blows, wounds go It symptoms are different from those of the other varieties, The aposthernatous Consumption is accompanied with deep seated hairs in the breast & apparently fix. ed, not changing its situation; there is considerable dyspucer with oppression. al. though the cough is loud, the only matter expectorated is mucus or phlegm. The pain may be on either side or in the back, but when the orbscess breaks, the discharge is tremendous as well as the Cough I HE Est Tell ENT in the early stage, the same as in Catarrh & to prevent the formation of the abscess in the first place we should resort to all the usual antiphlogistic means but if an absects is formed his attended by the symptoms above detailed it is here we should employ the Mercury totally re gardlede of the hulse ball the symptoms of inflammation of all the remedies Mer cury is the most efficacions in futting a Itop to the inflammation of the Viscera-Its effects are to manifestly beneficial, that I resort to it in all cases of chance preumonico & do not think that the remedy in any other disease proves more beneficial. The abs ced being formed, it is important to discharge its contents & heal the ulcer when the rupture does not take place spontaneously, we must facilitate it by Emetics. Sometimes after the nepture, the matter is not expectorated, in these cases the mild. ation of warn water, Vinegar or what is best there is much employed. All the sub-

Sequent treatment is so an alagons to that of Tubercular Consumption that I will not relate it. But I have derived much benefit from Mitricacid & Sum or Unimories: Whether it is beneficial from the acid, I do not pretend to say But that it is beneficial there is no doubt. as nitree a cid has the horse of tomi curry external sores, I do not know why it should not have the same affect eea or external ones _ after all however the in the two last cases of consumption we sometimes effect a cure, yet it is so rarely the case, that ever in these almost everything depends or attacking the disease in its early stage kevery a brunemedies as a means of preventing the advance of consumption to anyextent 01-10 ron is to come it in the in cipient stage. Truck has been said of a removal to a better climate: a dry temperate & equable climate, was formerly recommended, but lon this a dvice has been refuted In one of my lectures or Lathology I told you that it was the practice of the late Dr. Bond to Sendhis patients to a miasmatic coun try, to induce exquel Hever & it was not without benefit. It is said by writers that the action of an Intermettent is in compatible with any other disease spevents and comes them It is a despothe on be anno brother ne on the throne. It is also Said by they that in countries where ague is prevalent, consum ption i, not common. It is remarkable that in Eligland in the Devenshire County, which is mild Phthisis is more common than in Lincoln Co: which is missmate Notivith standing all this, I do not like this in general & we should require more extensive experiments to make us a handon bur old practice which has un always begu maintained as correct, we should select a mild, dry & equable climate. It appears that the places generally resorted to, one leable little desen In Jans, Montpelier it is common, in Rome, Veneer, Leghorn, West In diesk Lesbor, the asle of Madeira (so celebrated) there is no prolection from it It appear that the South of Spain about Valencia is selected by Europe an physicians reas well as the Westerndies especially Bermuda, but there places are liable to lei this malady, nevertheless any of the larger West In dia isle, a whreferred and Cuta I would prefer from its approximation to the United States - in this com оченья. try it is common & it a bounds on the Dea Coast, especially in New York With Castern States. We should there for remove our fatients to a shot, less exposed to the di, her law. But our climate is so variable that it is not sufe to expose our patient with in its limits, Tengia & Louise and are perhaps to be preferred but considering el. the difficulty of removing to a distant place & the equivocal benefit derived

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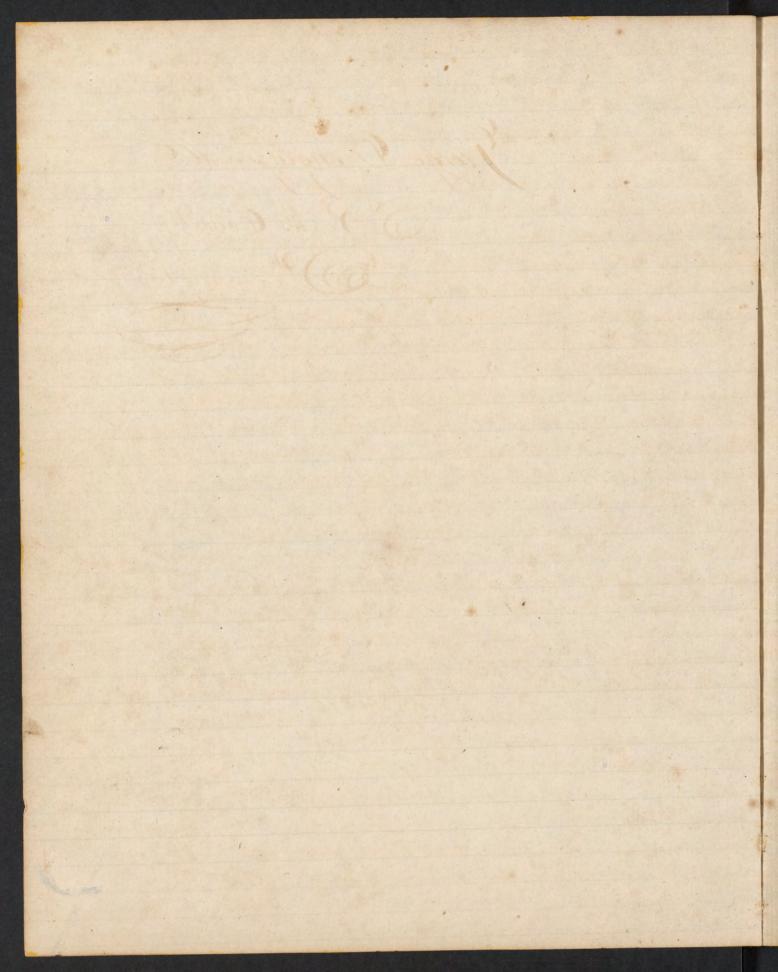
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328 from there removals, I think that confining our patient during the winter in a warm poom is to be preferred. The temperature of the room should be at 62° 10 68°. A sew vogagoe specially in the sculy stages of the disease is found beneficial, but in the advance de Stage I am now we of its danger & am sive that it has sometimes hastened death. as a part of the heatment in this diseasy, ex ercise especially on horseback is found Derviceable. It was recommended by Sydenham in terms more enthusics to than he usually made use of & subje quent experien whas confirmed his report. But this like all other remedies, should be regulated with discretion. As it is stimulating & tonic, I think it should never be employed when the hulse is high & there is inflammation. In the recover it produces hamopty sisk accelerates the march of the disease But when the system is prepared for it, then it will be found worthy of the praise bestored on it. These remedies however will be of no avail unbesthe diet be regulated. This should be light & of early digestion, so that it might not excite the System. nothing is better than the milk diet either the milk a. Jone in combination with farinceon, substances I have only to add that the exciting causes should be studiously avoided, the patient should abandon allexposure to cold, this should be wonded off by wearing warm clothest flannel next the Skin- With this I conclude the subject of Con-Sumption. It will appear that of the three kinds I have pronounced one to be incurable the other consider to be ometimes, the rarely aned seven then we cannot trust to any plan of treatment. In all cases of Pulmonary Consumption We should present it attend to it in the forming stage. The experience of all practitioners, confirms the opinion of the incurability of the Sabercularlon I unoption & the we Sometimes care the other forms of the disease, we cannot Corfide a our remedies.

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George Douglass. 16.9.

Berks County

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